

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Wheels within wheels
The transport workers - Britain's biggest union - hammers out its stance for the future at its Isle of Man conference. David Felton reports.

Show time
The spotlight switches from Wimbledon and Henley to Stoneleigh for the Royal Show. Jenny MacArthur is there.

The cost of law
Spectrum looks at the cost of domestic and civil litigation in the second of a three-part series on legal aid.

Art or craft?
It's end-of-term for thousands of fashion students. Suzy Menkes asks what they have learned.

Job prospects
Computer Horizons meets one of the new breed of Japanese high-fliers, and considers the job opportunities that fifth generation projects will offer.

Jail chiefs oppose hanging

Most prison governors oppose any return to the death penalty, according to soundings taken by *The Times*. They feel they are employed to rehabilitate prisoners, not to hang them, and fear that capital punishment would worsen relations between prisoners and staff to such an extent that prisons would become unmanageable. **Page 2**

Jobs plentiful Lawson says

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said plenty of job vacancies were available but that some people were making the deliberate calculation that they were better off on the dole. **Page 2**

BL ultimatum

Austin Rover is expected to force an end to its wretched time dispute at Cowley with an ultimatum demanding agreement within 48 hours on new working practices. Shop stewards will retaliate with a strike call. **Page 2**

Help for Chad

A contingent of 250 Zairean commandos arrived in Nijmegen airport to support Chadian Government forces against Libyan backed rebels who recently captured the strategic northern town of Faya-Largeau. **Page 5**

Attack feared

Pakistan is taking seriously the possibility of an Israeli attack on its nuclear research plant at Kahuta. President Zia ul-Haq told reporters. **Page 6**

Polish appeal

General Jaruzelski has made his own appeal to Polish youth, in an attempt to counter the impact of the Pope's visit on the young. **Page 6**

Record stand

Graham Gooch and Ken MacEwan, of Essex, shared a John Player League second wicket record of 273 runs at Trent Bridge. In other matches Butcher (Middlesex), Parker (Sussex), Randall (Nottinghamshire), Zahner (Gloucestershire) and Greenidge (Hampshire) scored centuries. **Page 26**

Victory in lead

Victory '83, the British yacht, beat the previously undefeated Australia 11 by 3 min 58 sec in the second series of America's Cup challenge trials off Newport, Rhode Island. Victory '83 now leads the second series. **Earlier report, page 25.**

Leader page 11
Letters: Our Labour peers, from Lord Winstanley, and Mr H. P. Hall; divorce law, from Dr N. Davis and Mrs L. Rimmer. **Leading articles:** Lebanon; MPs' salaries. **Features:** pages 5, 9, 19. The case for independent prosecution; German inducements to its guests to go away; Bernard Levin stops the presses of the proposed Labour daily, *Spectrum*; Part 1 of a three-part series on legal aid. **Modern Times:** Pub games old and new. **Special Report:** pages 13-15. Northern Ireland is witnessing an encouraging upturn in aerospace business and tourism. **Obituary:** page 12. Dr R. Buckminster Fuller, Mr A. A. Fulton.

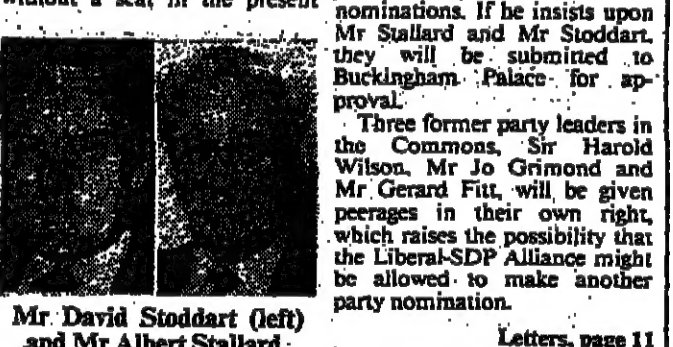
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Foot demands peerages for 2 Labour ex-whips

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot's insistence that two former Labour whips should be made peers lies at the centre of the difficulties over the dissolution honours list. The Prime Minister has been arguing that dissolution peerages have in the past been reserved for those who have served Parliament with distinction, and that they should therefore be awarded to people of nationally-recognized merit and substance. But informed sources said yesterday that while the Labour leader had modified his previous request for 27 peerages, bringing it down to single figures, his latest list nevertheless included Mr Albert Stallard, aged 61, the former MP for Camden, St Pancras, North, and Mr David Stoddart, aged 57, the former MP for Swindon. Although both men, first elected to Parliament in 1970, served as government whips, they had no ministerial experience beyond brief service as parliamentary private secretaries to ministers of state, and there is some surprise that their names persist in spite of the fact that some former ministers have been deleted from Mr Foot's nominations. It was suggested last night, for example, the Mr Frederick Mulley, the former Secretary of State for Education and Defence, no longer featured on the list put to No 10.

Mr Mulley, who was 65 yesterday, was MP for Sheffield, Park, for 33 years. He was a member of Labour's National Executive Committee for 20 years and is a former chairman of the Labour Party. A number of senior Labour figures will share his dismay that Mr Foot should now choose to ignore his natural claim to elevation. Mr Albert Booth, another former Labour Cabinet minister without a seat in the present



Mr David Stoddart (left) and Mr Albert Stallard.

Russia keeps open its missile options

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Despite the failure of the Warsaw Pact to reach agreement publicly on a policy of retaliation against Nato over medium-range missiles, the Soviet Union has informed its allies that it will station missiles in Eastern Europe if it feels it necessary, diplomats said here yesterday. President Andropov is expected to make this clear to Chancellor Helmut Kohl during the West German leader's visit to Moscow, which begins today. Diplomats noted that since the meetings of the Soviet leadership three weeks ago the Russians had "blown hot and cold" alternatively stressing confrontation and conciliation with the West. The communiqué issued after the one-day Warsaw Pact summit last week was conciliatory in tone, and Russia has since accepted the Spanish-sponsored compromise on human rights at the Madrid review conference on European security. Sources said that the Kremlin wished to present itself as moderate and reasonable, and might use the Kohl visit to

launch a new arms reduction proposal. Some diplomats believe that the Russians might reduce the numbers of SS20s to match the 162 British and French missiles, thereby presenting the West with a *fait accompli* and forcing it to reconsider the Nato deployments. However, *Red Star*, the armed forces newspaper, announced on its front page on Saturday that General Martin Dzur, the Czech Defence Minister, would visit the Soviet Union in the first 10 days of July. This is seen as a warning that retaliation remains an option, and that Moscow will confirm its intention to move rockets into East Germany and Czechoslovakia if final efforts to persuade the West Germans to alter their stand fail. The foreign ministers of Poland and Bulgaria said after talks in Sofia over the weekend that it was "imperative" for the Warsaw Pact to adopt measures in response to Nato.

Kohl's visit, page 4
Bush in Europe, pages 6-7

Discord threatens to sink Leander Club

By Richard Dowden

The Leander Club may be going under. The world's oldest and most distinguished rowing institution is in serious financial difficulties and its membership is divided on what to do about it. At the annual general meeting last month, the club's committee proposed an increase in the membership fee from £38 to £69 and the membership rejected it. If agreement cannot be reached at a special meeting in September, the committee will resign. If there are no other nominations for the committee, and no one has come forward with alternative plans so far, the club will have to be handed over to its trustees. Leander men (no women members) are the lords of oarsmen. Henley without



Hopes afloat: Henley victor Chris Baillieu.

Leander would be like Henley without champagne. "We have probably produced more international oarsmen and Olympic medalists than any other club in the country," one of its members said this week. One of the club's most distinguished



John McEnroe (above, with his trophy), whose clashes with authority have made the headlines as usual for the past fortnight at Wimbledon, reclaimed his men's singles title yesterday with a facile win over Chris Lewis, the unseeded New Zealander, Rupert Morris writes. The Duke of Kent presented him with the title on a hot and sunny centre

court after the No 2 seed had outclassed his opponent to win in straight sets, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2. McEnroe won the respect and admiration of the crowd and Lewis, aged 26, the first unseeded player to reach the final since 1967, won its sympathy. **Photograph: Harry Kerr. Match reports, page 27**

FT peace hopes recede

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

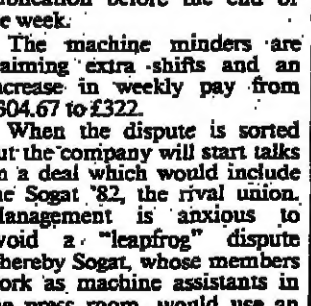
Hopes of an early return of the *Financial Times* receded yesterday as the deadline for a settlement passed without agreement. Negotiations broke up at lunchtime with both parties agreeing to reconvene within "a day or two". Management and the National Graphical Association (NGA), the union representing the 24 machine minders at the centre of the strike, "needed time to discuss what had been said to them", an official of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) said. Last night neither side was prepared to comment on the acceptability of any proposals put to them by Mr Andrew Kerr, who is chairing the mediation committee. The company has already indicated that it would abide by the chairman's recommendations, so it will be the union and its representatives at the newspaper who will need to be convinced. Clearly the talks are poised on a knife edge. But the Acas statement yesterday that negotiations will be resumed in "a day or two" will fuel uncertainty about the chances of resuming publication before the end of the week. The machine minders are claiming extra shifts and an increase in weekly pay from £304.67 to £322. When the dispute is sorted out the company will start talks on a deal which would include the Sogat '82, the rival union. Management is anxious to avoid a "leapfrog" dispute whereby Sogat, whose members work as machine assistants in the press room, would use an NGA settlement as a lever. By today the FT would have lost 29 issues at a cost of £4m to the company.

Shultz on mission to end Lebanon crisis

From Michael Hamlyn, Islamabad

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, leaves today for a round of visits to the Middle East, to try to inject a new impetus into the stalled Lebanon peace talks. He announced last night in Islamabad that he would talk with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia today, and then would move on to Beirut, Damascus and Israel. The main focus of his tour will be on Syria. "We want to review the bidding," Mr Shultz said. At this point "we don't have a reading on the Syrian situation, and so we very much want to get one". During the Secretary of State's tour of South-east and South Asia he has been receiving daily reports from the team of American negotiators at present in the Middle East, led by Mr Philip Habib. But none of the negotiating team has so far been to Syria, during this round of talks. "Our objective remains the same," Mr Shultz said. "We want to discuss with them how to get there, what the current situation is and how it may have changed. I might say also, the peace process and its importance remain very much alive."

Mr Shultz emphasized that he was not undertaking a shuttle



Mr Shultz: 'We want to review the bidding.'

Israelis prepare, page 11
Leading article, page 11

Rally for Sands at Mountbatten death harbour

The Government of the Irish Republic is considering banning a commemoration rally for Bobby Sands, the hunger striker, at Mullaghmore harbour, co Sligo, where Lord Mountbatten of Burma was killed by an IRA bomb in 1979. The Cabinet can outlaw the march and rally if it believes it would lead to violence. Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister, was said to be revolted by the proposal. Sinn Féin supporters have arranged the march for next Sunday. Among the reported speakers are Mr Neil Blaney, an MEP and former republic Cabinet minister, Mr Owen Carron, defeated in the Westminster elections in Fermanagh and South Tyrone, and Mr Joe McGirl, a former Sinn Féin MP.

£50m coal scheme for Ulster

The Government is expected to give approval this month for the first phase of a £50m coal mining project which could create 500 jobs and make Northern Ireland self-sufficient in coal for the next 25 years. The project has been put forward by Sheffield-based Burnett & Hallamshire Holdings, which has discovered more than 3 million tonnes of low-grade lignite deposits on a 300-acre site near Belfast. Burnett plans to build a £10m pilot plant employing 30 people later this year, and hopes to have the full-scale plant in operation by 1987. A separate Government decision on the conversion of the 600MW oil-fired power station at Killybegs to coal is vital if the Burnett scheme is to succeed. **Business News, page 17**

Break even forecast by MacGregor

British Steel has cut its losses from £9m to £2m a week since the beginning of the year and should break even in 1983-84, according to Mr Ian MacGregor, the outgoing chairman. But "substantial" additional job losses, possibly as many as 10,000 of the corporation's 78,000 workforce, will be needed to consolidate improvements in efficiency. "The more efficient British Steel is, the fewer people who turn out the product," he said. Mr MacGregor, who is taking over as chairman of the National Coal Board, said in a veiled message to miners that the demoralized crew he had inherited at the BSC had created a corporation of which to be proud. **Business News, page 17**

Scargill predicts strike over annual pay talks

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Perth

Government moves to abolish national wage bargaining in the coal industry would galvanize the miners into striking over pay and pit closures, Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said yesterday. Mr Ian MacGregor, who takes over the National Coal Board chairmanship in two months, has effectively scrapped the annual wage round at British Steel and the miners fear that, with Cabinet backing, he will adopt a similar policy for the coalfields. It would mean the end of the annual pay confrontation in the mining industry, which led to the strikes of 1972 and 1974, and a sharp diminution in the power of the miners' union. Mr Scargill insisted last night: "The miners would obviously resist any attempt to dismantle the pay structure that has operated since nationalization in 1947. "We would resist it because any such move would have a detrimental effect and further exacerbate conditions within the industry. It would put man against man, pit against pit and area against area. "If Mr MacGregor puts forward that proposal, he could provide exactly the cornerstone that we need to unite our membership in a vote against the board's policy on wages and pit closures. "I think it could galvanize the miners in a way that has not been seen for a period of time, simply because there would be a ready identification of purpose. It would affect all miners irrespective of the way in which it was presented by the board." The union's policy making conference opens in Perth today over the weekend, the conference business committee has

been hammering out a wages policy acceptable to all areas. The motion to be approved tomorrow is understood to call for a "substantial" increase in wages to put miners at the top of the industrial earnings league. This is a compromise between the left, which ironically does not want to saddle union negotiators with a large cash claim as they have done for the last decade, and the Durham colliers who want a new minimum of £125 a week in the industry, effectively a 30 per cent rise all round. The Treasury has indicated that pay settlements in the public services and nationalized industries should be lower in the coming winter than the 3.5 per cent target fixed, but not achieved, in 1982-83. Figures of 2 to 3 per cent across industry are favoured by employers in the private sector, but the union has set its sights on 10 times that figure to match increases given to some workers employed at Selfridges, the big London store, last week. The argument over the wage rates which will be operative from November 1 is, however, largely overshadowed by the debate about the state of the industry and coal board plans to close as many as 70 pits with the loss of more than 60,000 jobs. Yorkshire miners yesterday made plain their support for industrial action after a secret ballot. Mr Jack Taylor, the area president, said: "We hope this week to galvanize our unity so as to defend living standards and the mining communities. If we do not do that, I think the union will die of shame." If a strike ballot were held in the traditionally militant Yorkshire coalfield now, "we would

Continued on back page, col 5

Spend money like it's going out of fashion.

The Harvey Nichols Sale starts Thursday.

You'll find huge reductions in all departments, with many items at half price, including Designer Collections, Separates and Knitwear, Shoes, Fashion Accessories, Leisurewear, Menswear, Childrenswear, Revillon Furs, Furniture, China, Glass, Linens and Greens Electrical. You'll also find attractive introductory offers in our new Carpets and Beds Department.

Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, London SW1.

Sale starts Thursday, 9.30-7

Washing-up dispute ultimatum

A showdown between Austin Rover and its 5,000 assembly workers at Cowley is expected today when the company announces an imminent deadline for the introduction of "bell-to-bell" working with the abolition of washing-up time.

The deadline is likely to expire within 48 hours and the company expects the workforce to accept the new working practices. The ultimatum will be discussed at a mass meeting at which union leaders will recommend a strike.

The Cowley assembly plant is the only Austin Rover factory still refusing to give up washing-up time. The men there stopped work for four weeks over the issue two months ago.

If they agree to work a 39-hour week, they will receive a £50 productivity bonus on Thursday.

Bedsit girl drops out

Santuzza Hendrick, aged 16, who was given a £43 a week bedsit to help her studies has died her hair pink and turned up for only two of her eight O-level examinations at Priory School, Exeter.

Her mother, Mrs Julie Hendrick, who was against the girl being given social security money to leave home, said: "She has become a dropout and changed her whole lifestyle". Mrs Hendrick plans to go to court to apply to have her daughter put into Farnham community home, which also provides education.

Doctors abort one twin

Doctors at King's College Hospital, London, have developed a technique to abort one of twin fetuses in cases where one has been diagnosed to be handicapped and the other normal. The operation, called selective foetocide, has been carried out on six women, the latest a Scottish woman who was expecting twins, one of whom with a fatal deformity.

The mother will continue to carry both babies, until her pregnancy is complete. The dead baby will cease to grow, and the live one will progress normally.

Disabled man's solo to Azores

Mr Michael Spring, who is disabled, was delighted yesterday when he completed a solo voyage to the Azores in only 16 days instead of the 30 days he had allowed for.

Mr Spring, a computer operator from Southall, never managed more than one hour's sleep at a time during his voyage. He was in constant pain from his disability and was anxious about being run down by a passing ship.

Correction

The last former Speaker of the House of Commons to be created a Viscount, Mr Shepherd Morrison, as stated in *The Times* on Saturday, Lord Margdale, Lord Margdale's second and third sons are Conservative MPs.

Many prison governors oppose death penalty

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Most prison governors would be against hanging, according to soundings I have taken. One said: "If you tell a governor to do what he believes is morally wrong you are on the way to Belsen".

If hanging were reintroduced, many governors would prefer to have nothing to do with it. According to the governors' branch of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, two thirds of staff in governor grades have joined the service since the abolition of capital punishment.

One said: "Hanging would be against my terms of service. They are not to hang people but rehabilitate them. You cannot rehabilitate people when they hang."

Knowledge that mistakes have been made about the guilt of alleged murderers in the past is another powerful influence on governors' consciences. They would find it difficult to face a man in the condemned cell still protesting his innocence.

The tension that used to build up in prisons before a hanging would be even more explosive these days when there is a hard core of terrorist prisoners out to exploit grievances, particularly if an IRA man was about to be hanged.

A governor with long experience said: "Prisons would be impossible to run. Pentonville rioted after one hanging."

A graphic description of the build-up of tension before a hanging was given by a member of staff who had been involved. The countdown began after the finding of the guilt and went on through the appeal hearing, which usually took about 12 weeks.

"You got a polarization between the prison population and staff as representatives of the state which had decreed a person should die. You got violence between individual prisoners and members of staff, or between prisoners, or even

The innocent men who could have hanged

A briefing paper on capital punishment by the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro) says that in the 13 years before the abolition of the death penalty serious doubts were raised in at least three cases as to whether the right man was convicted.

Timothy Evans, who was hanged largely on the evidence of the multiple murderer Christie, was granted a posthumous free pardon.

Since abolition, a series of cases have increased awareness of the risk of mistaken convictions. Nacro says. Recent cases include:

Patrick Meehan, who was pardoned by the Secretary of State for Scotland after serving six years for a murder to which another man confessed.

Albert Taylor, whose conviction was quashed after he had served five years of a life sentence for the murder of his fiancée's younger sister, when further evidence came to light which helped to strengthen his alibi.

John Preece, who was freed and awarded £70,000 compensation after being convicted of murder on the subsequently discredited evidence of the Home Office forensic scientist Dr Alan Clift.

Michael McMahon and David Cooper, whose convictions for the murder of a Luton sub-postmaster were upheld by the Court of Appeal four times, but who were released by the Home Secretary because he accepted there were serious doubts as to their guilt.



Retiring: Mr John Hunt, first male head of Roedean, with his wife Sarah outside the school.

Man who succeeded in a woman's world

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Roedean School is looking for a new head, on the early retirement of Mr John Hunt, aged 51, who 13 years ago became the first man to be appointed head of a girls' fee-paying school.

The question is being raised whether Roedean, which has 430 girls, all boarders, will choose another man. Mr Hunt thinks there is nothing wrong with a man being in charge of an all-female institution so long as the school is large enough to include senior women staff who can take care of the pastoral side.

He is bold enough to say that in a large school like this, with a clearly defined structure, a man can often contribute different qualities, perhaps objectivity, and the fact that you are within your own family circle can be helpful to the community as a whole.

Mr Hunt, who has a young wife, whom he met at Stowe, and two sons, aged nine and

eleven, clearly sees the fact that he is a family man as crucial to the job.

That line of argument does not go down well with headmistresses, who have had to watch men being given plum jobs that once would have gone automatically to women at a time when opportunities for women are supposed to have improved.

Mrs Pauline Mathias, headmistress of More House School in Knightsbridge, London, and president of the Girls' Schools Association, thinks it is important that girls should be able to see women in positions of authority as heads of schools.

Part of the trouble, as Mr Hunt sees it, is that fewer competent women are coming forward for headships. "There are fewer career-minded women who are free to pursue the kind of ambition which used to be normal in budding headmistresses", he said.

Women staff in girls' schools

do not become house mistresses to get their feet on the promotion ladder, as men do in boys' schools. Women heads of department often prefer to remain on the academic side of the school and more female staff in independent girls' schools are getting married and working with their husbands than used to be the case, Mr Hunt says. They are also much less likely to want to live in the school.

Mr Hunt, who is retiring so that he can pursue research into Dutch settlers in South Africa and manage his Scottish estate, leaves a successful school.

Despite fees £3,900 a year, Roedean has no difficulty in attracting girls and turns away many applicants. Its academic results are good and its sixth form is large, with 130 pupils.

Mr Hunt likes to emphasize that the school continues the purpose for which it was founded in 1885. It was the first girls' school established specifically to educate women for careers.

He says that the school suffers little from parents sweeping their daughters away at the end of the fifth form to attend a boys' public school sixth form. Like most heads of girls' schools, he is suspicious of what is seen as pseudo-coeducation practised by boys' public schools.

He also shows solidarity with the headmistresses over the attitudes of the boys' public schools towards them. He believes the Girls' Schools Association should join with the Headmasters' Conference.

It is no secret that the public school heads view merger with reluctance. Mr Hunt says: "It is rather arrogant, if you have a lot of girls in a particular school, if you are not prepared to talk to another organization which has the care of the majority of girls of that age group under its wing."

RCA head quit over principle

By Christopher Warman Arts Correspondent

Dr Lionel March decided to resign as rector of the Royal College of Art as a result of increasing frustration at resistance to his ideas to bring design into the computer age, he said yesterday.

Dr March announced last week that he intends to leave the college, Britain's leading college of art and design, in September, 1984, after only three years of his five-year term.

His decision has thrown the college into turmoil about its future. Its governing council is to meet on Wednesday to discuss the resignation.

He insisted that his quarrel was based on principles, not personalities.

"I am frustrated with the attitudes at the college and also in other bodies such as research councils. People here are now claiming to be discovering things that I was dealing with 20 years ago in America."

Lawson says jobs are plentiful

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said last night that there were plenty of job vacancies available for the unemployed, but that some people were making the deliberate calculation that they were better off on the dole.

He said on Channel 4's *Face the Press* programme that no Whitehall discussions had yet taken place on the scale of future upratings unemployment benefit despite suggestions that the Government is planning to reduce the real level of benefit.

"The fact is that it is not possible to give a guarantee on any particular uprating of unemployment benefits", he said. "It will have to be judged each year in the light of all the circumstances."

"In an uncertain world there is a limit, inevitably, to the number of things that can be guaranteed. Any government that claims you can guarantee everything is a fraudulent government and should not be trusted."

Private refuse firm broke pollution law

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

An American-owned company that will seek to win refuse and street cleaning contracts from some of Britain's largest local authorities has been convicted in the United States under anti-trust and pollution laws.

The parent company of Waste Management International, which is registered in Bermuda but operates in Britain, was found to be storing toxic waste inadequately in surface lagoons at its dumping site in Ohio.

United States environmental officials have also forced the group to make improvements to another complex in Alabama.

Mr Edwin Falkman, vice-president and company secretary of the offshoot company operating in Britain, also confirmed that a federal grand jury is investigating an alleged attempt to create a monopoly market in Florida.

In February, a subsidiary in Georgia was convicted of conspiring to fix prices.

The disclosures about the company appeared in *Public Service Action*, an anti-privatisation newsletter for the labour movement, which is financed by the Greater London Council and charities such as Shelter and the World Council of Churches.

Mr Falkman said the disclosures were "smears", but he confirmed the breaches of anti-trust and pollution laws. "Anyone spending the time to look into our company will discover that it is a reputable one."

Private dustmen employed by Grandmet Waste Services in Wandsworth, south-west London who were awarded a £8 a week rise by the Central Arbitration Committee last month, will not be getting the money.

The Conservative-controlled Wandsworth Council has decided not to enforce the ruling and to strike out the "fair wages" clause from its agreement with private contractors.

BBC chairman looks back

Howard's unfulfilled ambition

By Kenneth Gossling

It was George Howard's ambition, in the early 1970s when he first became a BBC governor, to see 80 radio stations established in England and between 16 and 18 regional television stations, rather more than independent television has now.

But the man who has now become a life peer, Lord Howard of Henderskelfe, never saw that ambition realised, nor will he.

Lord Howard, who today performs his final official act as BBC chairman by opening Radio York in his own home county of North Yorkshire, is still well satisfied with what he leaves behind, but it could have been much more.

"There were nine or ten radio stations then and Ted Heath had forbidden any further development. And it became apparent over the years that neither ambition could be achieved for financial reasons and we settled for half the number of local radio stations (Radio York is the thirtieth)."

"I believe it is going to be a long time, if ever, before we achieve the enhancement of regional television that we ought to have to do the job properly. And it is the one advantage the ITV setup has over us."

"The real problem is here in London and the South-east where we have never found a satisfactory answer. Almost inevitably it is national problems that are reflected on *Nationwide* and we have got to beef up the South-east outside the GLC area."

Radio could develop and flourish in London, Lord Howard believes, either through many tiny stations or a natural split into four parts. But wavelengths are the problem and it is a difficulty, he says, that the Government is not prepared to deal with sensibly.

"The VHF spectrum is something we use less than



Lord Howard: Final official act today.

broadcasting (satellite) is not going to be as much as people forecast. It will be very unlikely more than 60 per cent of the country will ever be cabled and that not for a long time.

"Why should people be deprived of the programmes DBS can offer virtually to the whole country?"

But while the BBC is capable of quick responses it can also be cautious; it has so far declined to sign an agreement on its satellite channels until the consortium involved sorts itself out.

Final decisions on a standard are unlikely until October, which will be very late for production lines to be laid down for sets and converters to receive DBS.

Lord Howard talks enthusiastically about the new broadcasting centre that will rise, allowing for any delays about demolition, on the site of the present Langham Place building.

He had a big part in selecting the architect, Mr Norman Foster, and he sees the new structure as exciting and one of the most important in post-war London. It is likely to become the BBC's headquarters and will be physically linked under the road to Broadcasting House - "more, I hope, than just a dreary tunnel".

He is proud of having brought the BBC safely through a period of upheaval and financial cuts into an era of stability. But that does not, he emphasizes, mean a period of stagnation.

Overseas selling prices: Australia \$28, Belgium 20, Canada 20, Denmark 20, France 20, Germany 20, Greece 20, Ireland 20, Italy 20, Japan 20, Korea 20, Luxembourg 20, Netherlands 20, New Zealand 20, Norway 20, Portugal 20, Spain 20, Sweden 20, Switzerland 20, Taiwan 20, Thailand 20, United Kingdom 20, USA 20, West Germany 20, Yugoslavia 20.

People who attack the BBC's involvement in satellite broadcasting have got it wrong, he believes. "Cable and its essential complement of DBS (direct

Last ten go forward to national crossword final

By Edmund Akenhead Our Crossword Editor

The last two of the five regional finals of the Collins Dictionary Times Crossword Championship, took place at the Park Lane Hotel, central London, at the weekend.

Of the 282 finalists at the London A final on Saturday only five achieved maximum puzzle points by solving all four puzzles without error and those five qualify for the national final on September 4.

The London A regional champion, with 63 time bonus points, was Mr James Atkins, a teacher of singing at Rada and twice previously the national champion. The runner-up was Mrs Anne Bradford, a school secretary, of New Barnet, with 59 bonus points.

The remaining qualifiers

were Mr Philip Ashcroft, a solicitor, of Woking, Sir David Hunt, a retired ambassador, of Lindfield, and Mr Nicholas Mitchell, an actuary, of Hampstead, scoring 57, 54 and 49 bonus points respectively.

In the London B regional final yesterday there were five qualifiers from the 291 finalists, all with maximum puzzle points.

The regional champion was Mr Richard Morse, a London merchant banker, with 78 bonus points. The runner-up was Miss Joan Todd, a London artist, scoring 70 bonus points.

The remaining qualifiers were Mr Henry Shapiro, a London motor agent, Mr John Durrant, a civil servant, and Mr William Davis, a civil servant, all scoring 68, 66 and 66 bonus points respectively.

The crossword was set by Mrs Anne Bradford, a school secretary, of New Barnet, with 59 bonus points.

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Christie's St. James's

8 King Street, London SW1

This week's sales:

4th at 11 a.m. Important Continental Ceramics	Fine Chinese Ceramics, Jades and Works of Art
5th at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Important Old Master Drawings	7th at 11 a.m. English, Foreign and Ancient Coins, Medallions and Banknotes
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Man seen running over moor may hold key to Peak District murder

A running man was seen on the moors just before the discovery of Miss Susan Renhard's body near Castleton, Derbyshire, the police said yesterday. He was hot and sweating and continually looking round him as he rushed across the moor near the ruins of Peveril Castle.

Det Sup Peter Burgess, of Derbyshire CID, said the man was seen high on the list of suspects. "His actions could be described as those of someone who has done something. We would appeal for anyone who thinks they know who he was to come forward."

The man is described as being in his late teens or early twenties, quite tall with frizzy black hair. Up to seven people saw him as he ran across the moor towards Castleton on the other side of the dale. One said he ran across the top of the moor and entered a copse, scattering sheep as he went.

Within half an hour Miss Renhard's body had been found. She had been suffocated. The police suspect a sexual motive to the killing.

Miss Renhard, aged 21, of West Hagley, West Midlands, was staying at the National Park Loss Hill Study Centre when she went out alone to take photographs. Two people have told the police that they saw her alone in Cavendale on the afternoon of her death.

Detectives are now planning a reconstruction of the murder scene, bringing together witnesses from all over the country. They will take up positions in the dale and try to recall exactly what they saw on the afternoon of the killing.

Ten miles away in Glossop, Derbyshire, the hunt continued for the killer of Miss Diana Towers, aged 16, who disappeared from a party last Saturday. She was found strangled and naked at the Melandra Castle Roman fort.

Why Gregory told his story

Mr Ronald Gregory, former Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, said yesterday that he wrote his Yorkshire "Ripper" memoirs to restore public confidence in the police and dispel misconceptions that the police had been negligent (our Crime Reporter writes).

Quoted in The Mail on Sunday alongside the second episode of his memoirs, Mr Gregory said he realised that there were factors against early publication of his story of the inquiry, but "I believe these were outweighed by the need to inform the public without further delay about what really happened... in particular the pressures and difficulties which existed over the years upon myself and my officers."

Mr Gregory said that he had accepted a three-year consultancy with the newspaper and had not been paid a large sum of money solely for the memoirs.

In yesterday's instalment Mr Gregory admitted that the police had made a big mistake in issuing the tape recording and letters said to have come from the so-called Ripper. The material turned the investigation away from the wider spectrum of suspects to concentrate on the wrong clues.

half a mile from her home in Gossop, Glossop, on Thursday.

The police are not linking the two deaths.

Det Chief Supt Sydney Thompson, head of Derbyshire CID, said that at least one courting couple were close to the place where Miss Towers's body was found and he promised them anonymity if they came forward.

Mr Thompson also appealed to anyone who saw two youths who were involved in a disturbance with a girl on the A57 road to Manchester early on Sunday. He did not know if the girl was Miss Towers. "If anyone else saw a group of youngsters, fighting or not, we would like to hear from them. It may well be totally innocent."

The clothes Miss Towers was wearing have still not been found.

Decision defended

Devon police chiefs are preparing to defend the decision to send two officers to Australia to interview a man who may have evidence to connect the disappearance of Genette Tate with a convicted sex murderer (Craig Seton writes).

The child, aged 13, vanished while on a newspaper round in Aylesbury, Devon, in 1978 and has never been found. Last week Supt Don Crab, who was second in command of the investigation into her disappearance, and Det Inspector Tony Furland flew to Brisbane to interview Mr Michael Bastin, who emigrated from Exeter two years ago.

Their inquiries concern information Mr Bastin may have about Ian Bealey, aged 33, who is serving a life sentence for murdering Virginia Maund. The police have interviewed Bealey in prison about the girl's disappearance.

Devon and Cornwall police are concerned "to leave no stone unturned" in the Genette Tate case, despite criticism that sending two officers to Australia was likely to produce nothing.

Mr Bastin has apparently said in Brisbane that he told Devon police all he knew before emigrating, but unofficial sources say that he had no direct contact with Devon police and that the information he allegedly has was passed on through another party.



Works of art: Two of the exhibits on display at the degree show of the industrial design department of the Central School of Art and Design in London. Left: Mr Matthew de Lancey-Wheeler with his petrol pump which takes payment by credit cards. Right: Mr Paul Goodens with his hot-air popcorn machine. Other exhibits today and tomorrow include jewelry, ceramics, graphics, fine art, printmaking, sculpture, theatre, and textiles (Photographs: John Voos).

No-jury trial idea for long fraud cases

By Frances Gibb

Legal Affairs Correspondent
The Government is considering alternatives to trial by jury in long fraud cases after repeated calls for change from senior judges.

A working party of Treasury officials is examining the options in such cases, such as a judge sitting with two expert assessors. The working party is expected to bring forward proposals in a consultative document or Green Paper.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, and Mr Justice Ralph Gibson, the Law Commission chairman, have all called for reform of long fraud cases in the past year.

They say such have become excessively expensive and are also highly technical and complicated, imposing a heavy strain on all parties involved.

But a working group of the Criminal Bar Association says that non-jury trials in such cases would be the "thin edge of the wedge".

It says in a discussion paper that, despite the complexities, the issue finally to be decided is whether dishonesty has been proved or not. "This is an issue which juries are perfectly capable of deciding."

One option, it says, would be to allow the defendant to choose trial by judge alone or by judge and assessors. But the association concludes that the option of a non-jury trial would have to be available to any defendant accused of an indictable offence.

The association does, however, seek other reforms of the jury system. The minimum age of a juror should be raised to 21 from 18 and the upper limit from 65 to 70.

There should be tighter rules disqualifying convicted people, more stand-by jurors in long cases, more background instruction for jurors, and more pinpointing of the issues in complex cases.

Experts divided over 'Constable'

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

It has taken Sotheby's almost a year to gather enough evidence to present an unknown, 6ft Constable landscape for sale with the full confidence that it is what it seems to be. Doubts are, however, still being expressed.

The painting is a landscape on the River Stour and appears to be the full-scale preparatory sketch for the famous painting of children fishing in the river known as "The Young Waltons", which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1820.

Sotheby's is offering it for sale on Wednesday and suggests a price in the £500,000 to £800,000 range, which would set a record for any work by Britain's great naturalistic landscape painter.

There are four main experts on Constable's work and it was Sotheby's aim to get them all to verify the picture. It has not succeeded. Two are endorsing it but the others are refusing to comment.

Mr Graham Reynolds and Mr Charles Rhyne are working together on a catalogue raisonné of Constable's work in which the painting is promised a place. "I shall put it in as an authentic painting, I consider it pretty intact," Mr Reynolds says.

The other two are Mr Leslie Parris and Mr Ian Fleming-Williams, organisers of the 1976 Constable exhibition at the Tate Gallery. Each has said he does not want to discuss the painting before the sale.

The suggestion put forward by some London art dealers is that the picture remained unfinished in Constable's studio at his death and was completed by another hand to make it more saleable. That is suggested by the different handling of paint on the left and right.

Sotheby's have commissioned a technical report on the picture from Mr Herbert Lank, the leading restorer, who has found no evidence of the paint being applied at different periods. The painting was cleaned and relined in about 1900 and some dirt appears to have been carefully left between the original layer of varnish and that of the restorer.

In addition, Sotheby's has taken the picture round the country, usually accompanied by Mr Reynolds, Mr Parris and Mr Fleming-Williams. Mr Rhyne is more difficult to get hold of because he is based in the United States.

The picture has been taken to Northamptonshire and placed beside the final exhibited version of "The Young Waltons". It has been taken to Royal Holloway College, London, and compared with the other 6ft sketch, "View on the Stour". It has spent a fortnight at the Tate. While Sotheby's has convinced itself that it is the missing Constable sketch and wholly from his hand, others remain doubtful. When it was sold from the Wynn Ellis collection at Christie's in 1976 it was described as "after Constable".

Exmoor 'beast' hunters baffled

By Craig Seton

Exeter, are still operating in the Exmoor area but since they joined the hunt two months ago the "Beast" has become much less predictable, killing on few occasions and ranging over wider areas of farmland.

The trail has been cold for more than a week, when what is thought to be a large totally wild, dark-coloured dog which leaves paw prints five inches across, is last thought to have killed, after moving its hunting ground from North Devon to Exmoor in Somerset.

However, there is caution about attributing later killings to the "Beast" because of reports that a large collie dog may also be attacking sheep in the area.

Royal Marine marksmen from the Commando training centre at Lympstone, near

The killer first appeared about four months ago north-east of South Molton, in Devon, slaughtering more than 40 sheep and lambs from one farm alone. Marines with night-vision rifles camped out on hillsides hoping for a chance to shoot the animal.

But by late May it appeared to have moved more than ten miles away, into Somerset where it started killing on farms five or more miles apart. Farmers now estimate it has killed livestock valued at over £4,000.

Mr Ray Lacey, a National

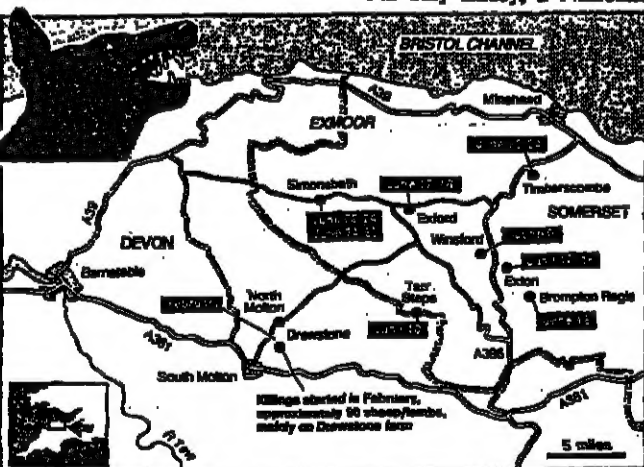
Farmers Union official at South Molton, said: "It is an extreme mystery. The animal is very clever and will not present itself anywhere near human beings for any length of time. If it was once a domestic animal it has now gone right back to the wild, and it is amazing the large area it travels over."

The "Beast", once thought to be a puma or other large cat, has been spotted on numerous occasions by Marine marksmen but they could not chance a safe shot.

Mr Lacey said that paw prints suggested it could be as large as a Newfoundland dog, while its agility indicated it could have lurcher blood. Unlike dogs that worried sheep for fun, the "Beast" usually killed only for food, crushing the skulls of lambs and managing to bring down full grown ewes without leaving signs of a scuffle.

Its lower kill rate last month could mean it is also living off young deer and rabbits, Mr Lacey said. He would dearly love to see the end of the saga. We want to see it shot or killed."

According to local people, the "Beast" is still the main talking point in the area around Simonsbath and Exford and rumours abound. The latest is that a large collie is also on the loose. Mrs Gina Rawle, a farmer's wife, said she now always took a dog with her when she went to check her chickens.



Nutritionists in fierce attack on eating habits

By David Walker

A panel of nutritionists has proposed a 15-year plan to reform British eating habits, involving a farm breeding programme to produce leaner cattle, much more detailed labelling of food, and the doorstep delivery of low-fat milk.

An unpublished draft report, disclosed in yesterday's Sunday Times prepared for the National Advisory Committee on Nutrition Education, is severely critical of the national diet. It recommends cuts in the intake of fats (10 per cent less), sugar (15 per cent less) and salt (one gram a day less), to be accomplished over the next five years.

The report redeems carbohydrate, traditionally held to account for excess weight; bread and potatoes are encouraged. Enemies are fats and sugar, including sugar in processed foods.

"These recommendations", the report says, "are fundamentally different from previous guidelines which have advocated that overweight people just need to eat less. It is the pattern of eating and choice of foods which is important as well as changes in the exercise pattern."

The report has been prepared by a team led by Professor Philip James, of the Rowett Institute, Aberdeen, former head of the Medical Research

Council's Cambridge nutrition unit.

Unlike previous reports, it makes an unqualified connection between diet and Britain's high levels of coronary and other diseases. It reinforces the conclusion that dietary changes could save the National Health Service many millions through the prevention of disease. Conditions such as anorexia are also linked in the report with excess intake of sugar and fats and insufficient fibre.

But the National Advisory Committee on Nutrition Education may be reluctant to publish. It is sponsored by the Health Education Council, a quango, the Department of Health and Social Security, and the British Nutrition Foundation. The last named is supported by the food industry, including confectioners and is unlikely to welcome a wholehearted attack on sugar in the diet.

A leading cardiologist has criticised as "over-enthusiastic" health educators who preach that everyone should change lifestyles to avoid heart disease (the Press Association reports). Professor Michael Oliver said that recent trials in Britain and other countries, in which thousands of middle-aged men were urged to stop smoking, eat less fat, control their weight and blood pressure, and do more exercise were at best inconclusive.

Lamborghini awarded fast car title

The argument among manufacturers about who builds the world's fastest accelerating production car has been settled. The Lamborghini Countach has been officially recognized as the fastest, and as such will be noted in the Guinness Book of Records.

The race that proved the fact took place on the Isle of Wight yesterday and was organized by Mr Paul Curtis, whose father, Alan, is a former chairman of Aston Martin.

Thousands of people packed into Bournemouth airport to watch the time trials when the world's six fastest cars competed for the title. There was an Aston Martin V8, a Ferrari Boxer, a Jaguar XJ-S, the winning Lamborghini Countach, a Lotus Turbo Esprit, and Porsche Turbo.

The Lamborghini won each of two runs in a time of 13.61 seconds. The Porsche Turbo was second with 13.84 seconds.

Spy's will

Donald Maclean, the former diplomat who defected to the Soviet Union with Guy Burgess and died there in March, left estate in England and Wales valued at £4,997 net to his wife Melinda. Other wills, page 12

Farm death

A farm worker was killed by a hay baler on a farm in Rodgrove, Somerset, yesterday. The man was decapitated.

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'Handful of hair' murder is referred to the appeal court

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The case of Mervyn Russell, the man allegedly wrongly convicted in the "handful of hair" murder, in which a girl was stabbed in her flat in 1977, has been referred back to the Court of Appeal because of fresh evidence.

The referral is reported in the annual report today of Justice, the law reform body, which took up the case as one of several serious alleged miscarriages of justice. It was then highlighted in a BBC series, *Rough Justice*.

Among the weaknesses of the prosecution case was that dark and grey hairs were found in the girl's hand. They did not come from Russell. The defence suggested that the murderer was a Hungarian, with grey hair, who disappeared soon after the murder and was later found dead in a derelict house.

The Home Office refused an exhumation order, but the case will go to the Court of Appeal on the basis of evidence relating first to Russell's broken ankle - the murderer was seen to jump from a third floor window - and a waistcoat. The murderer was seen to wear a waistcoat with a shiny back and buckle and Russell had no such coat.

Justice criticized the length of time, 15 months, it took to reach the decision after it forwarded documents to the Home Secretary. It also criticized as inad-

equat government proposals to deal with alleged miscarriages of justice. The government has rejected the idea of an independent review body, proposed by a select committee of MPs and by Justice.

Instead the Home Secretary is to exercise his power of reference back to Court of Appeal more readily and to instruct the Court of Appeal to be more prepared to receive evidence or order a retrial.

But Justice says that leaves the original criticisms of the system unmet, with the Home Secretary still using the police for investigating complaints of wrongful conviction, unless an allegation of police malpractice is involved.

"It is reasonable to expect the police diligently to investigate a complaint which may reveal that they, or their colleagues, were incompetent or negligent or simply wrong?"

As for the Court of Appeal, that already has powers to quash a conviction on the grounds that it is unsafe or unsatisfactory. "But it has continued to regard the verdict of the jury as sacrosanct, however perverse it may appear to others, and to hold the defendant responsible for the tactics of his lawyers, however mistaken they may appear to be with hindsight."

Twenty-sixth annual report from Justice (95a Chancery Lane, London WC2E 1L).

Brass workshop to aid young musicians

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

A scheme to teach brass playing to young musicians is to be launched this month by members of the London Brass Virtuosi, formed last year from leading brass players in London orchestras and ensembles.

The launching of the London Brass Workshop on July 15 will for the first time give school and university musicians the chance to learn from and then perform in public alongside professional brass players.

The launch workshop, sponsored by the Musicians' Union,

will be held during the National Festival of Music for Youth, taking place at the South Bank concert halls from July 14 to 16. It will be one of the first musical events in the Festival Hall's "Music Box" area since its conversion from being the Riverside Terrace restaurant.

After the launch there will be workshops based at the Kingston Polytechnic, home also of the London Sinfonietta and the Medici Quartet, for students. A national residential workshop is planned for early next year.



Brampton Petition, a four-year-old Charollais and winner of last year's Royal Ulster Show, getting a wash from Mr David Benson, in preparation for today's opening of the Royal Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire. Livestock entries are the highest since the event moved to the site 21 years ago. The most popular breed in the beef cattle section is Charollais and the biggest increase in the dairy section is for British Friesians. The show runs until Thursday. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

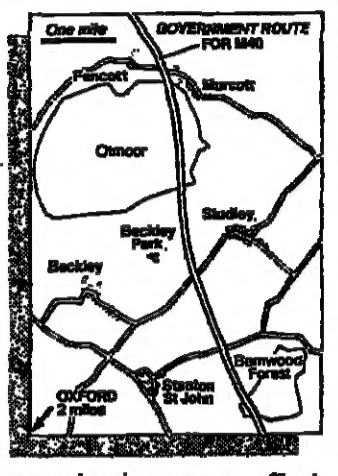
MP may storm M40 'barrier'

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Mr Tony Baldry, the new Conservative MP for Banbury, has entered the legal battle about the proposed extension of the M40 motorway from Oxford to Birmingham. He is ready to put forward a Private Member's Bill against an attempt to block the motorway by selling thousands of minute plots in its path to buyers all over the world.

Members of Friends of the Earth have acted as agents for the sale of a remote field, owned by Mr Terence Holloway, one of their members, on Ormoor, near Oxford. Mr Holloway's farm is bisected by the motorway route chosen by ministers.

He and friends of the Earth boycotted the six-month public inquiry into the motorway which has just ended. He is applying for a judgment in the European Court of Human Rights that the British motor-



way planning system offends against natural justice. He claims that it is unfair for ministers who suggest routes for motorways to decide where to build them.

Mr Joseph Weston, coordinator of the field sale, said that enough offers were left to justify

buying a further six acres of land near the outstanding butterfly reserve at Bernwood Forest, which is just north of the present western extremity of the M40. The Government's route cuts through the edge of the forest complex. Like Ormoor, it is on a section where ministers admit that traffic will justify only four lanes.

"Hopefully we have built a legal barrier across Ormoor", Mr Weston said. Planning law requires ministers who want to acquire land by compulsory purchase for road-building to try to tell the owners. But Mr Weston said he would not keep the signed offers to buy from people who had bought the small plots.

Mr Baldry, a barrister who is president of the M40 support group, said that if the sales proved a serious obstacle he would take parliamentary action. Much of the proposed motorway would pass through his constituency.

Pershing 2 casts a long shadow over Kohl's Moscow trip this week

From Michael Mayors, Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Kohl arrives in Moscow today for a four-day visit to the Soviet Union, the longest he has undertaken since his election. He is accompanied by about 250 journalists from Bonn, one of the biggest delegations ever to accompany a German Chancellor anywhere.

But in spite of the heightened expectations in the West and hopes that the Russians will outline to him significant concessions at the Geneva arms talks, no breakthrough is expected either by Dr Kohl, or by Soviet experts here. The Chancellor, as he has repeatedly insisted, is not going as an interpreter or an intermediary and has not been given any mandate to negotiate on behalf of the Americans, Nato or the European Community. The Russians have also shown no signs of moving away from their insistence on including British and French missiles in the intermediate nuclear balance, a topic on which Dr Kohl has no authority to speak.

Indeed, he did not originally intend to talk about missiles. As a newly elected Chancellor, he wanted to get to know the Soviet leaders personally and represent to them his country's interests. These include the continuation of good relations between East and West Germany, the further development of West German trade with the Soviet Union - increasingly important to the economies of both countries - and the continued emigration of Soviet

Germans, ever fewer of whom are now being allowed out. But the imminent deployment on West German soil of 108 Pershing 2 missiles, the new Nato weapon the Russians most fear, has overshadowed all else. And because of the deadlock at Geneva and the fact that any West German Chancellor, of whatever party, is seen in the Kremlin nowadays as their natural - and only - West European negotiating partner, the Chancellor has willy-nilly become a central figure in the East-West arms negotiations.

And this has been fully recognized by the Americans, who sent their top arms negotiators to Bonn to brief the Chancellor last week. President Reagan sent a letter extolling Dr Kohl's "important mission", and Vice-President George Bush publicly wished him good luck.

However, Dr Kohl has little of comfort to tell the Russians. He will make it abundantly clear that his country cannot be deflected from its Nato commitments nor inveigled away from its newly reformed friendship with the United States. Deployment will go ahead, if necessary, and the Russians should not count on encouraging the opposition to change the position of the newly elected Government.

While pointing out that he and his Foreign Minister are committed to continuing good neighbourly relations with Moscow, Dr Kohl will also insist he cannot be swayed by

threats of a colder blast from the East, or blackmailed by hints that Bonn's relations with East Berlin will suffer. (He has skillfully made it hard for the East Germans to break off contacts, even if instructed by Moscow to do so.) Already his entourage has suggested the talks will be tough.

For their part, the Russians also have little to offer Dr Kohl. They have watched his stature as a statesman grow, and see little chance of using West Germany to tug the Nato seams apart. They may try to appeal above his head to West European, especially German, public opinion, but the strength of Dr Kohl's majority.

And on the emigration of the two million Russian Germans, the Kremlin has evidently taken the same line as it has on Jewish emigration: this is not a matter for outside bargaining, and the country can no longer afford to allow these well qualified people to leave.

Mr Andropov, however, wants a success as much as Dr Kohl - especially in view of his own uncertain political dominance at home. A Soviet agreement to bring the European security conference in Madrid to a successful conclusion could be one such tangible outcome. But if the trip does no more than confirm that West Germany is still the key to East-West relations, it will have increased Dr Kohl's standing at home and among his allies.

Giant space stations the Soviet aim

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Soyuz-Salyut mission, which enters its second week today, shows that the Soviet Union is pressing ahead with an ambitious space programme based on giant orbiting stations, despite doubts about the long-term effects of prolonged weightlessness.

The mission, named by Colonel Vladimir Lyakhov and Flight Engineer Aleksandr, was launched last Monday and docked with the Salyut 7 orbiting space station on Tuesday. A previous attempt to dock with the Salyut 7 in April failed.

Experts pointed out that the orbiting station consisted not only of the original Salyut 7 but also a large module, Cosmos 1443, which was launched in March and linked up with the orbiting Salyut 7 by remote control. The two units together now form a space station 100 ft long.

On Thursday the two cosmonauts entered the Cosmos 1443 module and are now using its scientific equipment for experiments as well as expanding their living quarters.

Cosmos 1443 was originally described merely as a cargo or supply craft. Tass called it a "space tugboat". But it is clearly more than that, since it consists of an orbital module with manoeuvring jets and a descent module which can detach itself and return to Earth with up to 500 kilograms (more than 1,100lb) of instruments and experimental equipment.

Tass said that the "orbital complex" formed by Salyut 7, Cosmos 1443 and the Soyuz 19 craft weighed nearly 50 tons, and was part of a programme leading to a system of "near-terrestrial" experimental laboratories.

Canberra's powers boosted by ruling

From Tony Duboulin, Melbourne

The ruling by the High Court that the Federal Government has the power to block the building of the Gordon-below-Franklin dam, in Tasmania, overruling state legislation, has set an important precedent and considerably widens the scope for Canberra to control the activities of the states.

The ruling said that the Federal Government had the power to pass legislation implementing legitimate international treaties, which means it can override state decisions if necessary.

Another effect of the court's decision will be that the Federal Government will have complete power over Aboriginal matters and the ability to control public corporations, such as electricity supply commissions, gas corporations and water authorities, which are controlled by the state governments.

The control over Aboriginal affairs will be particularly useful for Canberra in its dealings with the Queensland state government, which is generally accepted as having the most restrictive and backward laws governing its Aboriginal population and has resisted several attempts by previous Federal Governments to intervene.

The Federal Government legislation to protect the Frank-

lin river included provisions for the protection of Aboriginal sacred sites and relics.

In the majority ruling, the judges said that provided it could be shown that the area to be protected contained significant Aboriginal sites, then it was in the Federal Government's power to protect them. This was because the Constitution said that the Federal Government could make laws for "the people of any race".

Mr Justice Mason ruled that the Constitution allowed the Federal Government to regulate and control the people of any race in the event that they constituted a threat or problem to the general community and to protect the people of a race in the event that there is a need to protect them. Such a protection included protection against racial discrimination.

The other important precedent set by the High Court ruling was that the Tasmanian Hydroelectric Commission, builder of the dam, was a corporation and as such the constitution determines that it can be controlled by the Federal Government.

The ruling clears up doubts about whether statutory authorities were corporations of the type within the ambit of the Federal Government's power.

Vietnam 'will stay put'

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Vietnam will stay in Cambodia "until hell freezes over", Mr Bill Hayden, Australia's Foreign Affairs Minister, said yesterday after a visit to Hanoi for talks with the Vietnamese Government.

He said his talks with Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Pham Van Dong, the Prime Minister, had convinced him of that. "They had been explicit that military

pressure against them would not succeed and that they would match any escalation of military operations by Anti-Vietnamese guerrilla forces.

If that occurred, Mr Hayden said, the Vietnamese and Soviet presence would become even more deeply entrenched. That made the guerrilla army of the former government the Khmer Rouge, armed and supplied by China, a wasting asset.

Canadians gain access to official files for £2.60

From John Best, Ottawa

It costs an individual \$5 (£2.60) to start the process of obtaining information from the Government under Canada's new Access to Information Act, which went into effect last Friday.

Regulations made public last week show that a request for information from government files could cost hundreds of dollars, depending on its nature. A companion Privacy Act also went into effect on Friday.

Mr Herb Gray, the president of the Treasury Board and minister responsible for implementing the legislation, told reporters that July 1 marked a new era in the field of Government information. He promised to approach his job of implementation in a very positive way.

But some opposition members of the Commons reacted with scepticism after reading the regulations. A spokesman for the New Democratic Party denounced the Liberal Government's policy on information freedom as "smoke and mirrors".

The Conservative official opposition adopted a wait-and-see attitude, declining to pass judgment until the legislation had had a chance to work.

The Government has discretionary authority to withhold data on international relations and national defence. On the

Arm patients 'satisfactory'

Mr Roy Tapping, the Oxfordshire farm worker who had his arm sewn back on last Monday after it was torn off by a baling machine, was said to be in a satisfactory condition at Stoke Mandeville Hospital yesterday.

Mr David Ruffie, whose arm was sewn back on after a planing machine accident, was in a very satisfactory condition in Odstock Hospital, Salisbury.

Boy rescued from lake bed

A boy aged 16, was saved by pupils on a life-saving course after he disappeared while swimming in the West Lake at Colwick Park, Nottingham.

The boys from Trent College, Long Eaton, near the city, found Mark Harley of Primrose Crescent, Carlton, Nottingham, on the lake bed; he had stopped breathing and was revived by artificial respiration and oxygen on the bank.

£30m cost of ticket frauds

London Transport expects to lose about £30m this year - 6 per cent of its income before subsidies - through ticket frauds by passenger and staff. Fraud by passengers is likely to cost £22.5m and bus and Tube staff are expected to take a further £7.5m.

A report on automatic Tube fare collection will be presented to the Greater London Council next week.

Malaysia to take charge of news

From M.G.G. Pillai, Kuala Lumpur

Foreign news agencies will not be allowed to deal directly with local newspapers, radio and television stations from May next year, when they will have to go through Bernama, the national news agency.

The announcement by Dato Adib Adam, the Information Minister, had been expected for some time. Only Agence France-Presse distributes its news and commercial services through Bernama at present.

The Malaysian plan was first spelled out at a meeting of the Organization of Asian News Agencies, in Kuala Lumpur, in October, 1981. The consensus among the news agencies then was that Bernama would not be able to cope with the takeover.

Informed sources said yesterday that the Malaysian Cabinet discussed the subject well before Saturday's formal announcement. Bernama will be the sole distributor of both news and commercial news and services, and will coordinate the provision of all telecommunications facilities required for news and other services.

Reuters is the agency most affected by the announcement, since it is the only one providing news and commercial services to a wide-ranging list of clients.

The new Toshiba BD4515 copier is so reliable there's one part that never seems to do anything.

On every Toshiba BD4515 copier, there's a little pink man who lights up if ever the copier should break down.

But it's very doubtful that you'll ever see him leap into action. There he sits, spanner at the ready, on the LCD colour display panel.

The LCD panel is a device Toshiba actually pioneered, though it's fast becoming standard on other copiers.

(We find it flattering that others choose to copy our copiers.)

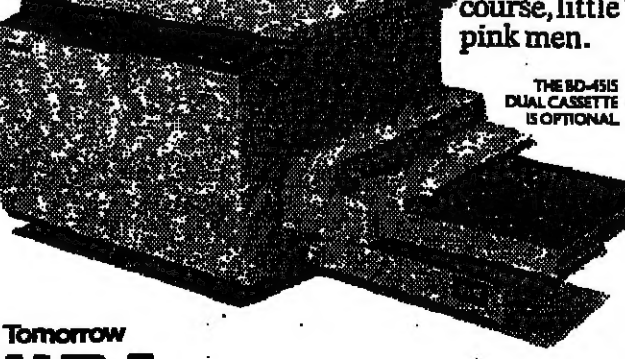
Every function of the machine is clearly indicated by little signs on the LCD panel lighting up.

So you always know what the copier is doing. However, the LCD panel isn't the only feature

that makes the BD4515 copier easy to operate. There's an enlargement and two-way reduction capability as well as a facility to print business cards. Not to mention the automatic exposure control, which ensures you don't get copies that are either too dark or too light.

Which is all very impressive when you consider that it's just a desktop size copier. But then, such innovation has made Toshiba a leader in all fields of electronics and energy.

And of course, little pink men.



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Malawi's election results

Hint of discontent with Banda party

From Michael Hornsby, Zomba, Malawi

Malawi has an enlarged Parliament of 107 members, 60 of whom are new faces, as a result of the general election held last Wednesday and Thursday. It was only the second time since independence from Britain in 1964 that Malawians had gone to the polls.

The names of the successful candidates were announced here on Saturday night, a day earlier than expected. They will be sworn in at a special ceremony today.

Stunningly situated in the Shire Highlands beneath the beetling ramparts of the Zomba plateau, Zomba was the capital of Malawi until 1975, when the newly-created town of Lilongwe, nearly 200 miles to the north, took over that role. Zomba still houses the Parliament and the University of Malawi.

The only legal political organization in Malawi is the Malawi Congress Party (MCP), of which Dr Hastings Banda is the life president, as he is of the country as a whole. All the candidates for election were nominated by district and regional party bodies, and then vetted by the President.

He increased the number of elected seats in Parliament from 87 to 101 just before the elections. In 21 of these the sitting MCP member was returned unopposed and no balloting took place.

Five seats remain vacant because no candidate passed the required test of proficiency in English, the compulsory language of parliamentary debate.

That at any rate is the official explanation for the vacancies, though it may also be that all, or some of the proposed candidates had incurred Dr Banda's

displeasure, against which there is no appeal.

The President nominated a further 11 MPs, eight of them men and three women. Under the constitution there is no limit on the number of MPs who can be directly nominated by Dr Banda.

In the remaining 75 seats, the voters had between two and five candidates from whom to choose.

In the absence of other means of assessing public opinion, the relatively high failure rate among sitting MPs could be a sign of popular discontent, and possibly of anger at the deaths last May in a mysterious car crash of two popular ministers who had been talked of as possible successors to Dr Banda.

Voter apathy would be another sign of dissatisfaction, but there is no reliable infor-

mation on the number of registered voters, or any estimate yet of the number of Malawians who voted.

The 1977 census suggests that at least three million of Malawi's population of 6.2 million are above the age of 21 and therefore eligible to vote. Malawi officials said they expected the turnout to be between 50 and 55 per cent.

No canvassing or election campaigning was permitted on the grounds that this would have encouraged the bribing and corruption of voters.

As Mr Abraham Mwenfumbi, the chairman of the electoral commission, put it: "People know whether candidate is a good man or not from personal experience. No candidate can be allowed to try and persuade the electorate that he is a good person."



Tearful hostages fly in

Ten Portuguese, including five children, arriving in Lisbon yesterday after their release by Angolan guerrillas who held them captive for more than three months. The 10 - some of African descent, others who had lived in the former Portuguese colony for many years - looked tired but in good health on their arrival from Johannesburg (Reuter reports).

Several of the hostages had been captured with 66 Czechoslovak technicians and their families in a raid by Unita guerrillas on an industrial complex near the Angolan port of Mocimboa do Mar on March 12. Others had been seized at Luanan in January and forced to

march for 53 days to the anti-government guerrillas' central camp.

Forty-five of the Czechoslovak hostages returned home last Friday.

International Red Cross officials who negotiated their release said 20 Czechoslovaks and 10 Portuguese were still in Angola. Unita, which has been fighting the Marxist Angolan Government since independence in 1975, said the remaining hostages were being held to be exchanged for jailed rebels and possibly for one Irish and six British mercenaries imprisoned by the Angolan government.

Diplomats optimistic over Sudan captives

Nairobi (Reuter, AP) - Western diplomatic sources are optimistic about the future of five foreign aid workers held hostage in southern Sudan, after long talks by radio between missionaries and their captors.

The sources in Nairobi said yesterday that missionary negotiators and a Sudanese intermediary radioed a rebel camp at Boma from the southern provincial capital of Juba, 120 miles to the south-west, and spoke to one hostage and the rebels for more than an hour on Friday.

Previous radio contact with the rebels, members of the hitherto unknown Liberation Front of Southern Sudan, has been brief and the sources described the latest communication as positive in tone. They said the hostages - two Americans, a Canadian, a West German and a Dutchman were all in good health.

The five were abducted last week by secessionist rebels who want an independent state called Kisumu. They have threatened to kill the hostages if their demands for international publicity, a \$60,000 (£40,000) ransom and clothes are not met by Wednesday.

The guerrillas have not repeated their threat to kill the hostages, but diplomatic and missionary officials believe the ultimatum stands. "There seems to be a tacit understanding that the death threat remains in force", a missionary spokesman said yesterday.

Zaire sends 250 troops to fight Chad rebels

Ndjamena (Reuter) - A contingent of 250 Zairean commandos arrived at Ndjamena airport yesterday to support the Chad Government forces against Libyan-backed rebels, officials said.

"The commandos are Zaire's modest contribution to President Hissene Habré, whose country is under attack", Mr Linga Linga, the Zairean Ambassador to Chad, told Reuters.

Official sources said a squadron of Zairean Air Force fighters would arrive later to

back up the commandos, the first foreign troops to be sent to help Mr Habré's beleaguered and ill-equipped army.

The commander of the Zairean force was named as Colonel Amela Lokima, who was the senior officer of Zaire's contingent in an Organization of African Unity peacekeeping force which left Chad in June 1982.

It was not immediately clear whether the commandos, one of three such battalions in Zaire's army, would be sent directly to

the northern front or would remain in the capital.

Government troops suffered a serious defeat 10 days ago when they lost the strategic northern town of Faya-Largeau to the Libyan-backed rebels of Mr Goukouni Oueddei.

Mr Groukouni, a former President told French journalists in Faya-Largeau that he would continue his battle for Chad after the capture of the town. He was quoted as saying in the French newspaper *Libération* on Saturday: "Our victory

at Faya-Largeau is only on stage in the liberation war we have undertaken."

LAGOS: - Nigeria will reopen its border with Chad next week after it was closed following border clashes in April and May (Reuter reports).

Nigeria radio said the agreement to reopen the border next Monday was made at a meeting between President Shugu Shagari of Nigeria and President Habré in Nigeria's projected new capital of Abuja on Saturday.

Opponents of apartheid

Only 11 still banned in South Africa

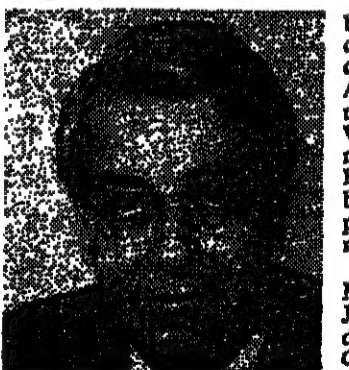
From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

Only 11 people in South Africa, mostly blacks but also some whites, are still languishing under banning orders, the peculiar form of punishment devised by the South African authorities for those whose opposition to apartheid is deemed to be a danger to the state.

Banned persons may not be quoted in South Africa, usually cannot meet more than one person at a time, must report at prescribed intervals to the police and may not leave their home towns without permission. In its most severe form, banning can involve banishment to some remote part of the country and virtual house arrest.

Under the new Internal Security Act which became law in July last year, all existing banning orders, of which there were thought to have been between 60 and 70.

Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, decided only to issue 10 new orders after investigation of each case by the Directorate of Security Legislation. Among those who have been rebanned is Mrs Winnie Mandela, the wife of Mr Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned African National Congress president.



Mr Woods: Still non-quotable.

The eleventh person still banned is the Rev Beyers Naude, the rebel Dutch Reformed Church minister who ran the anti-apartheid and now prohibited Christian Institute. He was the only person who had already been banned under the new Act.

Among persons whose banning orders were not renewed were Mr Zwelakhe Simu, the son of Mr Walter Sisulu the imprisoned ANC leader, and his mother Mrs Albertina Sisulu; Mr Joe Thololos and Mr Mariemuthu Subramoney, prominent black and Indian journalist; and Mrs Fatima Meer, a Ghandi scholar and Indian activist banned almost continuously since the late 1950s.

About 95 people who are no longer in the country, of whose whereabouts is unknown, continue to be non-quotable in South Africa. They include Mr Donald Woods, former crusading editor of the *Daily Dispatch* of East London and friend of Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader who died in detention in 1977. Mr Woods now lives in Britain. Exiled leaders of the ANC also fall in this category.

The practice of banning has been repeatedly and sharply criticized abroad, and many observers believe the South African Government has been under strong pressure from Washington to reduce the numbers of people affected. The Reagan Administration has been attacked at home for its policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria.

The 10 rebanned persons are: Mrs Winnie Mandela, Mr Johnny Issel, Mr D. D. Makanda, Mr M. K. Madlingozi, Mr I. G. Nathaniel, Mr J. B. Cokisani, Mr A. Cassim, Mr Rowley Aronstein, Mr F. G. Mswane and Mr Matana Tsebo.

Bulldozers evict squatters from Harare camp

Harare (Reuter) - Bulldozers sent by the Zimbabwe Government razed a squatter settlement on the outskirts of Harare leaving 3,000 people homeless, the *Herald* newspaper reported at the weekend.

The squatters, on a private farm, had defied orders by the local Government and Town Planning Minister, Mr Enos Chikwore, to evacuate the area by midnight on Thursday.

The Government said unauthorized dealers had been making fortunes from selling plots to people desperate for accommodation.

The national news agency said that Mr Chikwore personally supervised the demolition and told reporters that the camp had become a den for criminals.

Ships' captains asked to pick up boat people

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

An appeal to captains of merchant vessels in the South China Sea not to sail past Vietnamese boat refugees in distress has come from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Geneva. It says their small craft are frequently being ignored by shipping, irrespective of their obvious plight.

A year ago, according to UNHCR, some 20 per cent of the refugees - or about a thousand a month - were being rescued at sea by commercial shipping. The percentage fell to nil in February this year, though since then it has risen slightly. Boat people departures from Vietnam are currently about one thousand a week.

Greenham camp in US

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Inspired by the women's peace camp at Greenham Common, American women are setting up a similar encampment close to an army nuclear missile store in New York state.

They will stage a night-and-day vigil until September as a protest against the sending of Pershing and cruise missiles to five European countries at the end of this year.

The American women have drawn a lesson from the experience of the Greenham Common demonstrators and bought a 51-acre site beside the

army depot at Selena for \$25,000. As owners they are less likely to be ejected.

They call their settlement the Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice and were aiming to open it today. Several hundred women are expected to take part in the protest and, just as at Greenham Common, men will not be allowed to join them.

Most American anti-nuclear weapon activists do not favour unilateral disarmament. They want a bilateral arms freeze leading to disarmament.

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And, we believe, make the business of driving today more of a pleasure.

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1100cc and 1400cc. From £4350.

Legal aid was meant to offer the benefit of expert help to anyone facing the law, whether or not they had the means to pay. Its critics say it has become a trough of waste and abuse and the costs are out of control.

In the first of a three-part series, Frances Gibb looks at the way the system was devised - and how it works - to discover why the bill for legal aid has doubled in the past five years

Making crime pay

Legal aid, conceived to give everyone access to the law regardless of means, is crying out for reform. The Lord Chancellor believes the service is "cascading out of control", and demand threatens to outstrip supply, despite the theory it is there for all who need it.

It is now one of the fastest growing branches of the welfare state - the cost has doubled in five years - and cracks are beginning to show.

To its critics, legal aid at best means waste; at worst, abuse by any or all of those involved: defendants, police, lawyers, court staff. And it is the criminal legal system, where police accuse lawyers of having their hands deep in the legal aid trough, that is most attacked.

Criminal legal aid now accounts for the lion's share of the spiralling costs. It totalled more than £100m last year compared with £500,000 in 1961, £63m in 1979/80 and £85m in 1980/81: an increase the Lord Chancellor has described as "cascading out of control". In Scotland, in just one year, 1981, legal aid rose from £17m to £29m.

Although few firms of solicitors specialize in criminal legal aid, it is possible to build up a practice entirely on such work. This has happened chiefly in the big cities such as Liverpool. As Tony Judge, editor of the Police Federation's magazine, puts it: "There are a few firms that have learned to squeeze the udders that milk the system."

Criminal legal aid can be wasted, or misused, in a number of ways. Solicitors, for instance, can make claims for work not done. Last year in Scotland eight Ayrshire solicitors were reported for allegedly making false claims. But such allegations can be difficult to substantiate. The Law Society in Scotland proceeded against only two of them, the rest were "too trivial or lacked evidence". Of those two, one was found guilty of professional misconduct and fined £2,500.

Second, there is the duty solicitor scheme, which the government is proposing under the Legal Aid Act 1982 to make nationwide, in all courts. This scheme, under which a solicitor is "on call" at a court for defendants who need advice or representation, can provide a young solicitor with a steady source of income.

One prosecuting solicitor in the North of England says: "The scheme was designed to remove touting. But there are solicitors who get themselves on the bandwagon of the scheme and can build themselves up into a criminal practice, professing criminal advocacy."

Such solicitors might not always be experienced or able, he points out. "The quality of some is less than desirable, although in a number of areas the solicitors who get on to these schemes are carefully monitored. But elsewhere they get on the rota to improve their status; it maintains their presence before the court."

Another prosecuting solicitor in the Home Counties says: "On the whole, they work well. But one of the abuses is the taxi-rank system: you keep the cab waiting as long as you can while the money builds up, and get as many adjournments as possible."

And there is not always sufficient check on who is receiving advice. Mr Timothy Lawrence, secretary of the London Criminal Courts Solicitors' Association, observes: "Certain solicitors will offer advice or give consultations to almost everyone, including all drunks and prostitutes, who know exactly what they are doing and don't need the advice."

The problem has been made worse by the practice in some courts of asking the duty solicitor to see everyone whether in custody or not, he says. "And now, with the proposal that this should happen more, we are concerned there will be no incentive for defendants to see a solicitor of his choice, out of court."

The abuse is confined to a minority, however, and most solicitors are anxious that both abuse and waste be curbed. The London Criminal Courts Solicitors' Association is making representations to the Law Society over the society's draft proposals for a nationwide duty solicitor scheme, expressing concern at the implications. It says that many local law societies and magistrates' courts do not see the need for a 24-hour scheme in their area. Such schemes, it says, should be limited to providing "first aid" to defendants unable to consult a solicitor of their choice.

To provide representation for someone before the court for fine defaulting is "quite inappropriate and impractical", it continues. In central London the substantial daily number of means inquiries in such cases could be dealt with by court clerks. Solicitors would have to spend considerable time making the same inquiries "to very little practicable benefit."



But the Legal Action Group of lawyers has shown variations of between 3 per cent to more than 40 per cent. In practice aid is granted by court clerks, although magistrates must authorize refusals. Two tests are applied: interests of justice, with such factors considered as likelihood of custodial sentence, risk to a defendant's job, or whether a complex point of law is involved. Nearly all crown court cases come into at least one of these groups.

For years there has been concern at the disparity in the courts

Another problem would be the effect on the quality of advice. Solicitors on duty rotas were already criticized as inadequate and inexperienced by magistrates, it says. Some have long since given up regular advocacy, if they ever did it, and their rota turn is their only present regular court work.

Duty solicitor schemes apart, the criminal legal aid Bill is affected by several other factors such as rate of grant, court administration and listing, and efficiency in case preparation by not only lawyers but police.

The aid, available for defendants only and not for private prosecutions, is granted or refused by magistrates. But for some years there has been concern at the striking disparity in refusal rates between courts, even in the same area. Nationally the refusal rate for magistrates' courts is 14 per cent and 1 per cent for crown courts.

Second, there is a means test. How this works depends very much on the court. The court can order contributions or down-payments, but only 10 per cent of defendants contribute to their costs. A contribution may be ordered even if there is an acquittal.

The Lord Chancellor's Department admits the means test is currently "in chaos". Free legal aid will be given to someone on supplementary benefit, or facing a charge such as murder. But after that it will depend on net disposable income (less tax, dependants' allowances, rent) set against the likely costs of the case.

To see the system in practice, *The Times* spent a day at one of the three busiest magistrates' courts in the country, Manchester City, which grants 13,000 legal aid applications a year and sees 30,000 to 50,000 cases through its 20 courts a year. With the average cost of a summary trial now £150 and a committal £210, its legal aid bill runs into millions.

Manchester, run no less well and probably better than many large court complexes, highlights clearly the typical problems faced by court administrators at courts of this size throughout the country.

Each day one of four special court clerks sifts the legal aid applications. Manchester's grant rate, at 90 per cent for magistrates' cases, is high. The problems are soon apparent. At least one-third of the forms give insufficient detail. Lawyers say they have not enough time but the clerks say some do it in the hope of improving their chances of legal aid. Others are reluctant to give details of previous convictions, possible defence or likely plea prior to the court case. All these forms have to be sent back.

The touchstone in granting, one clerk said, is the offence rather than the defendant's means. Someone at risk of custody gets legal aid. But someone facing a £5 fine for cycling without lights who is pleading guilty will not; a solicitor can do little in mitigation. "It's no use spending £100 of taxpayers' money to drop a fine by £10, especially if there might be £50 costs."

There is plenty of room for abuse. "Not guilty" pleas tend to get aid, as do elections for crown court trial. A few solicitors therefore encourage going for jury trial and a not-guilty plea, even though half of these pleas change just before trial. Although clerks know the likely solicitors, they cannot take a risk and not grant aid in case an innocent defendant has by chance gone to that firm in good faith.

There is also the problem of a few solicitors defending hopeless cases, just because the money is not from the client's pocket; and a few, the clerks say, who exaggerate travelling time to court (the rate is £16.50 an hour), or put in exaggerated claims for waiting time on different cases when the cases were in one court on one day.

But with the number of changed pleas and repeated adjournments for hearings, the chief headache for a court such as Manchester is listing of cases. Waiting time in magistrates' courts now runs to £9.5m a year, one of the biggest sources of waste. Mr Philip Dodd, who as clerk to the Manchester City justices runs the courts, says lists now must be deliberately overloaded to try to counteract the number of cases that will collapse through changed pleas. But there are still often empty courts, because the parties and magistrates cannot be assembled at a moment's notice.

At £9.5m, waiting time is now one of the biggest wastes

"We listed a five-day committal the other day because just one of several defendants was contesting it. In the end he changed his mind and it lasted one hour. So we had four and a half days with an empty court."

Manchester now faces some 40 contested commitments a month; many of which then collapse through changed plea or adjournment. The court recently investigated a number of cases in an effort to find the cause of delay. One reason was the failure of police to prepare papers in time; but defence solicitors were as much to blame. The police, being centralized, are easier to control; less so hundreds of defence solicitors.

The lawyers involved in repeated delays, which keep clients out of custody and provide more work, are to be called in for a "talk" and possible referral to the Law Society. Magistrates, meanwhile, are being urged to cut down on adjournments. "It is pitched warfare between the courts and certain solicitors", Mr Dodd says. "Most are ethical and act properly, but there are always some who will abuse the system."

moreover... Miles Kington Calling all Moreover shareholders

A message to readers of *The Times*.

Do you sometimes get a bit uneasy when you start reading a page of this newspaper and find it is a huge advertisement in a takeover campaign? When someone called Thomas Lomho is appealing to you not, for heaven's sake, to sell your share in P & Q to the House of Tilling? And you haven't heard of any of them, and wouldn't sell your shares to them either, judging from the kind of ads they put in *The Times*?

We at Moreover House intend to put a stop to that.

How? It's quite simple. We are making a takeover bid for the Monopolies Commission. This is a small but powerful organization in London which could, if it wanted to, put a stop to all this takeover nonsense. At the moment we believe its efficiency and profitability are way below capacity, and that its management would benefit powerfully from our expertise.

Under the stewardship of Moreover Holdings, the Monopolies Commission could make a whacking great profit by accepting commissions direct from all firms involved in mergers. Our message to shareholders in the Monopolies Commission is: Accept the Moreover bid!

Moreover would make a mess of it. That is the message from the Monopolies Commission.

All right, so Moreover Holdings are a thriving new group who have already taken over part of *The Times* newspaper. They have hugely successful enterprises in Hongkong, Singapore and Moscow, as well as a thriving hot-dog stand in the Cayman Islands. They have sole worldwide rights in General Galtieri's writings.

So what? They are also a fly-by-night organization whose methods have attracted the attention of the police in such places as Moscow, Hongkong and Singapore. The public health authorities in the Cayman Islands have twenty prosecutions pending. And General Galtieri's works are considered to be a fake by none other than Lord Dacre.

Run properly, Moreover could be a credit to British business. That is why the Monopolies Commission is, for the first time, making a takeover bid.

If you own Moreover shares - sell out to Moreover!

Oh dear, oh dear. The Monopolies Commission really has got its knickers in a twist, hasn't it? Did you ever see anyone so scared in all its life?

What it needs is someone grown up to run it. And that means Moreover Holdings.

On the day we take over there will be unlimited salmon for everyone. That's a promise. Stand by us and we'll stand by you. Don't accept the Monopolies bid.

A message from Monopolies. Blimey, so they're offering bribes now, are they? A free lunch if we get taken over. Could you really trust a shady, corrupt outfit that made offers like that?

Here's what we say to Moreover shareholders. Accept our bid, and we'll give each and every one of you a small company of his own to play with. We have more than a few left over from previous cases.

Can't say fairer than that, can we?

A final message from Moreover. Money isn't everything, you know. The quality of life counts as well.

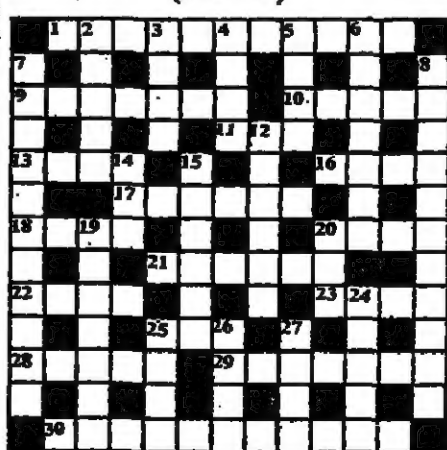
And talking of private life, we have some very curious information about the lifestyle of the people who run Monopolies. Red hot, some of it. Not the sort of stuff you'd like to get out.

So remember: if the Monopolies bid is successful, Moreover Holdings will not be afraid to spill the dirt.

This is a blackmail attempt by Moreover Holdings, the group that nobody messes around with.

[A message to Moreover Holdings and the Monopolies Commission. This take-over battle is now closed. Ed.]

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 95)

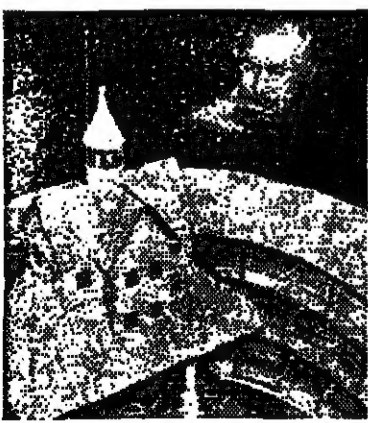


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|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Science of antiquities (11) | 2 Mountain chain (5) |
| 3 Viscera (7) | 4 Firm (4) |
| 5 Meeting place (5) | 6 Girl's name (4) |
| 7 Veneration (3) | 8 Affection (4) |
| 9 Thin sword (4) | 6 Not particular (7) |
| 10 Not false (4) | 7 Small warship (11) |
| 11 Sewing aid (6) | 8 Having openings (3) |
| 12 Moving air (4) | 12 "Sky" (6) |
| 13 Slovenly woman (4) | 14 Finish (3) |
| 15 Smallest quantities | 15 Zodiacal sign (6) |
| 16 TV award (4) | 19 Precocious girl (7) |
| 17 Spanish lady (4) | 20 Sorrowful (3) |
| 18 Chin cloth (3) | 24 Having advantage |
| 19 Alcohol constant (3) | 25 Sinner (4) |
| 20 Banjo-like instrument (7) | 26 Bosom (4) |
| 21 Nazi militia (11) | 27 Brave man (4) |

SOLUTION TO No 94
ACROSS: 1 Admiral 8 Chela 9 Ibo 9 Setting 10 Neaps 11 Toss 12 Daring 14 Overabundance 16 Tugboat 18 Cage 21 Erie 22 Bromide 23 Nae 24 Kempt 25 Royalty
DOWN: 1 Also 2 Motto 3 Reinstatement 4 Rigid 5 Contradictory 6 Evasion 7 Assignment 13 Boardlock 15 Eardrum 17 Sober 19 Grill 20 Rely

Stuart supporters on site

Growing out of scholarly research into theatre design is practical theatre research - the attempt to reconstruct early theatres, and to test hypotheses about conditions of performance by acting plays by Shakespeare and his contemporaries in their original conditions. C. Walter Hodges, who has made a lifetime's study of the Globe, designed a splendidly detailed small-scale model which was unveiled at an exhibition in the Harvard Theatre Collection three years ago. Now he is advising on the plans to build a full-scale replica of the Second Globe in Detroit. And in London, the tireless Sam Wanamaker presides over plans to rebuild not only the first Globe but



Wanamaker at work

also a court theatre of the Stuart period, both in Southwark. He has been enthusing about the idea for many years. Now he has secured a site, organized an academic advisory council, coaxed promises of millions out of wealthy supporters, and persuaded Prince Philip to become patron. The site will be dedicated on July 12. The American Shakespeare Newsletter reports that "large donors" will be treated in the preceding four days to "a

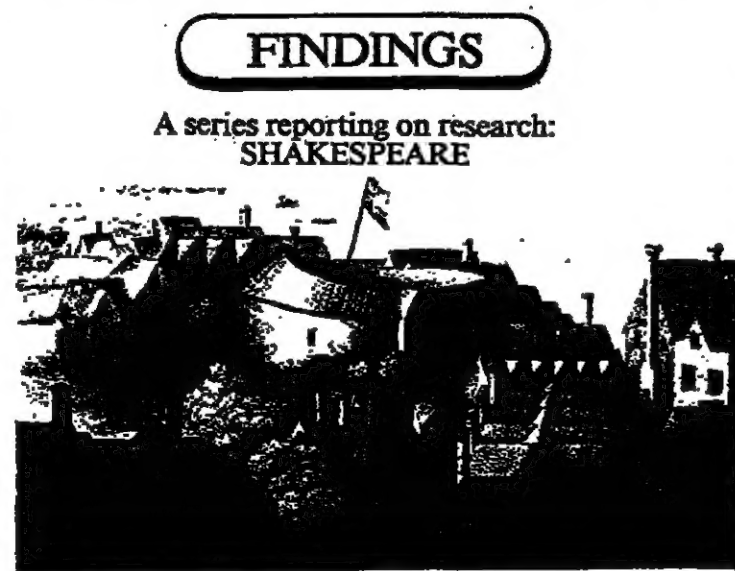
luncheon at the House of Lords, a private yacht trip on the Thames, a bus trip to Althorp House with lunch there hosted by Countess Spencer, a dinner at the Mansion House hosted by the Lord Mayor, a luncheon and tour of Windsor Castle, a visit to the sculptor Henry Moore, and so on." The climax will be a reception at Buckingham Palace. Also according to the *Newsletter*, a hundred guests "will be selected by the Palace from a list (half British and half American) submitted with the amounts each person will have pledged."

Labours found

There's always the chance that major new Shakespeare documents may turn up. In 1904 a copy of the previously unknown first quarto of *Titus Andronicus* was found in Sweden. In 1957 the discovery of fragments of a bookseller's accounts showed that Shakespeare's lost comedy *Love's Labour's Won*, mentioned in print in 1598, had itself reached print. Has it really been read out of existence, or does a copy lurk in some unsuspected spot? Even a Shakespeare manuscript may survive somewhere. But at this stage in the game, discoveries are likely to be a matter of luck, by-products of other work, not the result of a systematic search.

The most interesting documentary find of the last few years turned up in the course of research on the Parliament of 1614. It is a letter from a young London merchant to his Somersetshire uncle, describing the burning of the Globe Theatre in 1613 during a performance of Shakespeare's *All is True* - an alternative title for *Henry VIII*. It tells that "the people escaped all without hurt except one man who was scalded with the fire by adventuring in to save a child which otherwise had been burnt." Other letters about the disaster were already known, but this one adds some details, such as the fact that the play "had been acted not passing two or three times before." Maybe

the man who saved the child was the one who, according to another letter, "had his breecher set on fire, that would perhaps have broiled him if he had not by the benefit of a provident wit put it out with bottle-ale".



Part of Hollar's panorama includes the second Globe

the second Globe Theatre. Orrell reconstructs Hollar's methods and arrives at a surprisingly precise calculation of the theatre's dimensions. He reckons, too, that it could hold 3,350 people - well above the capacity of the Royal Shakespeare Theatre or the Olivier Theatre.

Missing bowl

In his will, Shakespeare left a "broad silver-gilt bowl" to his daughter Judith. Silver-gilt bowls of the period are far more likely to have been treasured than literary manuscripts. This one may easily be a valued antique, perhaps in a church, college, or museum, its associations unknown.

Hollagram

Scholars are still trying to discover exactly what sort of theatre it was that burned down in 1613. The latest study, just published by C.U.P., is *The Quest for Shakespeare's Globe*, by John Orrell, of the University of Alberta. He has developed fascinating new ways of interpreting old evidence, working out that Wentworth Hollar must have stood on the tower of Southwark Cathedral to make his panoramic drawing which includes

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: SHAKESPEARE

Tale, in French, by local amateurs, which reduced an initially respectful audience to helpless mirth in its later stages when the actors, having failed to memorize their parts, resorted to miming an entire, long scene to tape-recordings of their own voices. The *British Consul* loudly declared that Toulouse audiences were not yet ready for Shakespeare. But next evening six professionals, all men, gave a *Coriolanus* - also in French - which for inspiration, dedication and intellectual energy would have been hard to beat anywhere.



Christopher Marlowe

Fringe following

Studies in the authorship of Shakespeare have tended to belong to the eccentric fringe. Calvin Hoffman is still determined to show that Christopher Marlowe, whose death is recorded in 1593, stayed alive and went on to write Shakespeare's plays. Where that leaves the Swan of Avon is not quite clear. But genuine question marks hang over some plays - early ones like *Henry VI* and *Titus Andronicus*. Late ones like *Timon of Athens* and *Henry VII*. The emergent science of stylo-metrics, which uses the computer in the attempt to analyse and identify an author's stylistic traits, may help to answer the questions. It is difficult with a dramatist whose whole aim is to sound like people other than himself, and it means that many authors besides Shakespeare have to be investigated if his work is to

be distinguished from theirs. Early efforts have not been too convincing, but increasing sophistication may yield better results.

Machine memory

The computer is increasingly used in Shakespeare studies. There are computer-generated concordances, not only to original texts, and to edited ones, but also to individual roles. They provide the statistics with an ease and reliability not previously available; but it is up to scholars and critics what they do with them. Concordances of the work of individual composers of early printed text open up the possibility of solving some long-standing problems. By comparing the known preferences of a particular composer with the spelling and punctuation in the Folio texts of *Hamlet* and *Othello*, Gary Taylor, of OUP's Shakespeare department, has been able to show that these texts were set from manuscript copy, not from printed texts. Such work could not be undertaken without the computer, and has significant implications for the editor.

The most exciting work in textual studies during the last few years has been devoted to showing that the two basic early texts of King Lear, the quarto of 1609 and the Folio of 1623, do not, as had been supposed, both derive from a single play, but that the quarto gives the play in the form in which Shakespeare first conceived it, and that the Folio represents his substantial revision. Last year, CUP printed the first of two volumes by F. W. M. Blayney, a wonderfully detailed analysis of the printing of the quarto in the light of all the other work done by the same printer; and later this year OAP will publish *The Division of the Kingdoms*, another substantial volume devoted both to proving the two-text hypothesis and to examining some of its critical implications. King Lear will never be the same again.

Stanley Wells

MODERN TIMES



A sideways look at the British way of life

My pub-gaming went out when the micro-chip came in. Put that down to the age of the player if you must, or to the age of the splendid old wooden machines which I, helped by a thousand other pairs of hands, shook into submission. Fully ten years ago it became clear to the compulsive user of the skittle-billiards or bar football table that there was a revolution in the beery air; an electronic prince waiting in the snug.

The first signs of change were the ever less frequent visits of the maintenance men. In my local, admittedly, they never exactly got the connection; they were usually taken for closet weights and measures men, and the ribby alsatian would stand

guard with his tongue steaming as if to say: "You lay one finger on that table, and I'll have your..."

But it was not only in this pub that the footy and the billiards seemed to rot into relics; it was happening everywhere. Fewer and fewer balls came down the chute; the red got stuck and you had to improvise with a daubed white; soon you could see the lead beneath the rents in the felt, gouged and regouged by drunken cue-tips; finally the time mechanism went wrong and you could get an endless game for nothing, which devalued the whole thing and turned it into just another beer table. From there it was a matter of time before the poor old hulk, sans coins, sans cues, sans balls, sans everything, was dragged into the shadows and forgotten.

The poor old footy went the same way; the little wooden players got terminal cramp, hung on their spindles with their feet in the air, and the table duly joined the billiards in the morgue. In a matter of weeks, the click of ivory and the blast of little Bobby Charlton's double-footed drive was replaced by a muted but carrying, bleep from a black screen in the corner of the saloon. A white fleck

was dancing from side to side and being parried (or not) by two vertical cursors. The shrieks of the players made an odd contrast with their motionlessness.

Nostalgia, you say, and I plead guilty to the charge; it is true that not all pub games are yet in the province of the microcircuit. There are bold, even growing pockets of resistance around the darts board, domino table and, of course, fruit machine. Yet this last category seems to me the most object of the lot. For a start, the world of coinciding raspberries and bells that don't line up has always attracted the wide boys and taken all credibility from the rotating bands. There is no pitting of hand and eye against a moving ball - nothing but addition to someone else's easy profit. I know I am in a minority, but when I want to lose money by watching patterns blur before my eyes, I would rather take a cab from Redbridge to Richmond at three in the morning.

I would like to rationalize my frumpy distaste for the beeping and bleeping games by saying that they are more predatory, more nakedly aggressive than the old mechanical genre. Indeed, at the risk of falling flat on my face, I shall try. The latest, most

sophisticated model is a thing called Pac-Man. Each player controls, or attempts to control, an army of snapping, disembodied heads, all seething their way round a maze and the aim is, put at its simplest, to swallow your opponent. At advanced hours of the evening the screen is usually surrounded by partisan well-wishers encouraging their man to "Eat! Eat! Eat!" or "Swallow! Swallow! Swallow!" One of my more imaginative friends, himself an irredeemable addict, reckons the appeal of the game lies in its reconstruction of childhood nightmares, and who am I to argue?

You may say, in return, that there was nothing particularly gentlemanly about rattling your opponent's wrists with the force of your centre forward's shot, or causing him to lose his entire score by toppling the black mushroom, but then think of those moments of finesse and gentle tension as the red ball lipped into the 200 hole.

For me, though, the most heinous game of the lot - mercifully scarce - is a calibrated strength tester with a trigger mechanism, which the labourers of Camden Town squeeze like putty. You see, I just can't shift it.

Alan Franks

Penny Perrick

Lenor's black marks



I hope the Lenor Lady is not included in Procter & Gamble's new £50m advertising budget. The Lenor Lady, for those of you who take a tea-break during commercials, is the goofy looking woman who faints on the staircase when her family suddenly notices that the newly washed clothes are soft and sweet-smelling. One wonders what kind of a laundress she was before the purchase of P & G's fabric conditioner resulted in such hectic appreciation.

Did the towels come out of the washing machine crunchy as barbed wire? Was her husband ostracized because his shirts smelt like Jeyes Fluid? And why does a little gratitude knock this woman unconscious? Are her husband and children such ingrates that a rare word of approval from them causes her to behave as if she's discovered the Esso tiger flexing his claws in her laundry basket? Clearly her home life is obnoxious and I am not surprised that young women surveyed by the Holder and Scaror research consultancy singled out the Lenor commercial as being particularly offensive.

Holder and Scaror's research has convinced them that most soap powder operas need a new script. Kay Scaror, one of the firm's founders, said: "It's not only women who are antagonized by these commercials, the ordinary man in the street is beginning to find them offensive on behalf of his wife." Our surveys produced three main criticisms of the commercials: they portray life-styles which no longer exist; they attribute emotions to situations where emotions aren't involved and they're very unoriginal.

Longing to see women back where they belong

A study of the *Portrayal of Women in Advertising*, carried out for the Equal Opportunities Commission by Manchester University's marketing department, reported that "... the treatment which incorporated a less restricted, modern female role-portrayal was consistently found to enhance the market-effectiveness of the brand's advertising". Not much notice has been taken of this finding.

Such is the advertisers' evident longing to see women back where they belong - right there stoking the washing machine - they they even show former tennis star Christine Truman in the unlikely role of obsessive housewife, smirking proudly as she holds her glowing tee-shirt up to the light. The downbeat message of this commercial is that championship seasons dwindle and die, but washdays go on forever. In real life, tennis players past their peak don't seem to end up as Mrs whiter-than-white. They become sports commentators, design consultants and writers of scandalous memoirs.

The men who advertise detergents are not alone in suffering from a witless kind of nostalgia regarding the lives of women. In the early days of the advertising industry, when the agencies hummed and buzzed with thrusting young men in button-down shirts and horn-rimmed glasses, the Average Housewife existed in her millions.

Today, even though the full-time housewife is rarely sighted - only one in five households contains a married woman who doesn't go out to work - the advertisers planning new campaigns still seek her out, ignoring the views of the women who now outnumber her: working wives, single mothers, unmarried women, divorcees and widows. It is this group of women who, according to the Holder and Scaror research, wouldn't mind if the Lenor Lady's fainting fit proved to be terminal.

Less concerned with stereotyped guilt

So far, in spite of the adverse criticism of their commercials, soap powder sales aren't slumping. This is largely because Procter & Gamble and Lever Brothers between them own 89 per cent of the washing powder market.

Even so, Kay Scaror thinks that the long term effect of disliked commercials could be serious for the soap giants. "The dominance of Lever Brothers over Procter & Gamble might be because Lever's advertisements for products like Persil Automatic are jollier and less concerned with the kind of stereotyped guilt you see in the Procter & Gamble commercials. Another factor is that in most markets it's the little people who are beginning to grow. Small companies don't have £50m a year to spend, so they have to spend what they've got more wisely. One day a smaller manufacturer might come along with a campaign for a household product that really says something relevant about women's lives, and that could change things. Younger women are being ignored by the giant companies. These women haven't made up their brand choice yet and when they do, they're going to go for what seems relevant to them."

She is taking the long term view. I am still worried about the short term effects of letting the washing line stand as a symbol for marital stability. Procter & Gamble is the top single television advertiser and, had it a mind to, it could swamp the screen with women who are happy only as long as their bed linen sparkles like diamonds. I rang up Procter & Gamble to see if the Lenor Lady was going to run and run. They wouldn't tell me.

Eaten up with Pac-Man

KNOCKERS

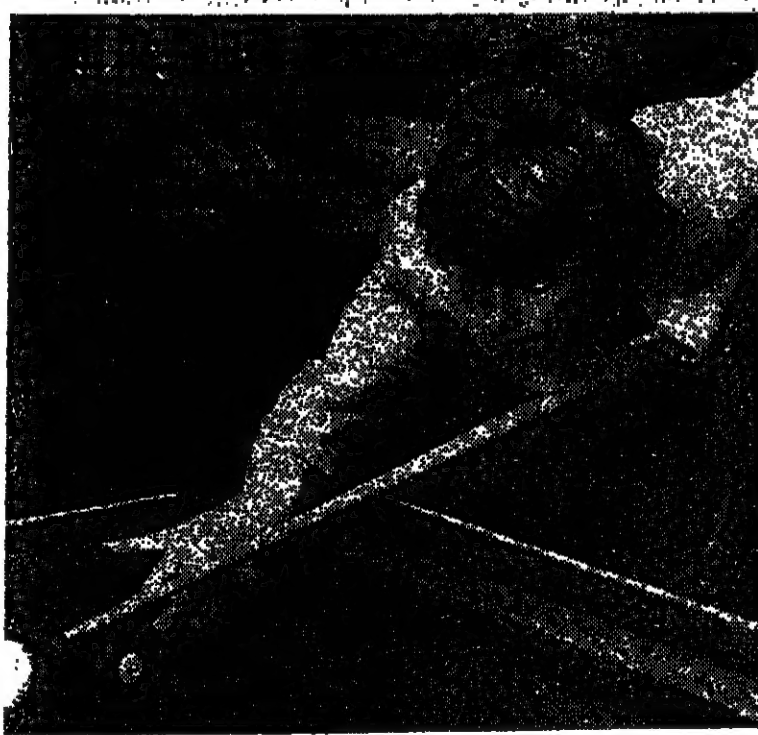
Aunt Sally, Stan Thomson

It's actually a very old game indeed in Oxfordshire and the surrounding counties - and there are a couple of isolated pockets elsewhere, in Kent for example. There's a very similar game played in northern France. It used to be played with real dolls, like the one in Worzel Gummidge, but you don't see them any more. You have six or eight in a team and each player has six sticks - a little larger than a truncheon - which they throw down a pitch at a small wooden doll sitting on an L-shaped piece of iron (on a pole), which swivels as you hit it. The object of the game is to hit the doll off cleanly, always throwing underarm, without first touching the iron: the chap at the other end of the pitch (the caller) calls "iron" if you do that; it's called a blob if you don't hit anything. If wood hits wood cleanly the player scores one point. You play three legs and a beer leg. Does the team drink while playing? Mine never stops! They're a very good but social team; by the third leg they're beginning to deteriorate rapidly. Personally speaking, I've never seen a side get them all off at once, that would be a remarkable feat... but one of the most incredible games I ever played was one where not one member was under sixty. It's not a game of strength, but a very canny game. And if the wind's blowing it's very tricky.

POT LUCK
Bar Billiards, Peter Collett

I started to play when I came to the pub thirteen years ago - because it was here really and seemed to be well-liked in this part of the world - it is mostly a game that you find in the south-east. I'd call myself a reasonably good player. We have two teams and we play league here every Thursday during the season - from October to May. We were runners up last year in the Witney league. I think it's a good pub game for several reasons. It may cost 30p to play a game for, say, 20 minutes, but split two or four ways that's not expensive, and you have the chance to play against all sorts and standards of players all over the

country. And then there's the element of chance - you never quite know who's going to be on good or bad form, a bit like tennis and you might find yourself in a totally unexpected position. Pool? I have played but I prefer bar billiards - it's a much steadier game. With pool there's a lot of bash and crash. Billiards requires a fair amount of skill but even a learner can have a good game. I think a lot of landlords who want a quick turnover for their money might prefer pool - which did gain a lot of popularity, but I think it's fading a bit now, though that's just my impression. I hope bar billiards will always be found in pubs - after darts I think it would be rated the second most popular game. All our players certainly enjoy it - the second side, the younger team and ours, locally referred to as the geriatrics!

HUSTLE PSYCH
Pool, Sara Tilly

I suppose you could call pool the poor man's snooker. The aim of the game, if you're a good player, is to go for a seven-ball break, finishing with the black. If you're a bad player you cover the pockets and try to slow up your opponent by playing a snooker. American pool is more complex, you have to state your designated pocket before you take your shot and you must stick with it. I've been playing since I was fifteen. I started in a British Legion Club but when I applied to join, my application was refused in a letter saying: "we can't accept you because you're a woman, and women are

more likely to rip the cloth." I wanted a game, not war, so I went elsewhere. I suppose I took it up because if you want a drink in a pub and you play a game - any game, you're more likely to be accepted and not look as if you're waiting to be picked up... Pool is a predominantly male game and being a female is a great advantage. Men think you're going to be easy to beat. Then you play a shot with bottom screw or check side and they become incredibly tense, frightened of being beaten by a woman. I just poodle beaten by seven times out of ten I beat them. There are also "psychs", such as chalking your cue when your opponent is in an unbeatable position or murmuring "unlucky" just when he leans down to take a shot. People play because they think it's cool - "The Hustler", remember? If you can play pool you're acceptable in a pub.

TEAM ESTEEM
Darts, Simon Rice

I was brought up in Northumberland where it's very important for a man to be a good darts player and a good drinker. I started playing in youth clubs when I was fourteen or fifteen. I was fairly good from the off, yes - good hand/eye coordination. I've never done one hundred and eighty in three though I've seen it many times - my best is one hundred and sixty. The main games in Northumberland are double off 501/double finish, 501/double finish, Mickey Mouse, Round the Board/Cricket. I played in the college team, usually against teams from local working men's clubs in Madeley, North Staffs...

Drinking's a very important part of the game - most people play much better when they've had a few pints, you're far less anxious and your eye gets better as you play on - anything from five to eight pints... I enjoy the game because it's skilful, gives you the opportunity to do something in a pub and not just stand around drinking and it's a social game. You can get a group of friends together, men and women, different standards, doesn't matter. You play for money or pints or just the sociability aspect. I've been beaten by my girlfriend once in "round the board" but I think that was a fluke! Ever since I was a lad I've always said that I'd like to be good at golf, snooker and darts, for the esteem really, so that your mates, the locals, say "this kid can do something". Esteem means you're one of the lads.

LEVEL PEGS
Cribbage, Finlay MacDonald

My brother taught me at the age of thirteen when he came home from the forces. He instilled in me by gentle persuasion... numbers and figures always held a great fascination for me anyway, and I picked it up quite quickly. I then inflicted it on my younger brother and friends at school who all started playing. There was a lapse of about four years when I went to college. I drifted into a pub in Stirlingshire one night where they were playing cribbage (you very rarely find it played in Scotland) but when I came to live in England I found it played in pubs more often and once I got know a circle of

people I played quite regularly and have done ever since. I enjoy it because it's an exciting game - a combination of skill and luck. I think more skill than luck, especially when pegging. If I don't want a game I'll make up an excuse. It is a wee bit anti-social. If you're playing crib you don't have to talk to people - it's a great anti-bore repellent but unfortunately also has a bore-attraction factor: people come up and say "what's that, how do you play?"... We usually play for a pound a session, best of three games but money is of secondary interest. With one player at the moment I have a marathon running - the best of three hundred games. We've played one hundred and fifty and I'm thirty five games up - in cribbage terms probably favourite but anything could still happen.

Judy Froshaug

Tomorrow: Suzy Menkes reports on the end-of-term shows by the fashion students

FLAVIA CORKSCREW'S
GOOD FOOD GUIDE

FLAVIA IS AT HENLEY TO STUDY THE FOOD PREFERENCES OF THE CREMS, E.G. THE CORK MILLINERS.



Not to say absolutely symmetrical. We rights must eat two of everything. One leg can't be heavier than the other...



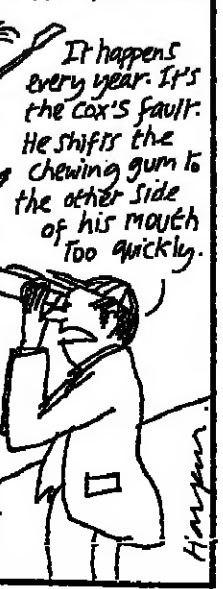
...because the boat is so delicately balanced we must consume even numbers of calories...



God luck! I hope you win!



BUT HALFWAY THROUGH THE RACE DISASTER STRIKES!





THE TIMES DIARY

Will travel...

Michael Leapman, whose new book about our proprietor, Rupert Murdoch, was reviewed without enthusiasm in three of yesterday's Sunday papers and who parted company with the *Daily Express* this weekend, has two causes for rueful consolation. First, Murdoch has already ensured that Leapman will make a little pot of money from his book, *Barbed Cheek*. To ease his way to company reports, Leapman bought £700 worth of non-voting shares in *News International* at 96p. They quickly doubled in value, and Murdoch now wants to buy out all minority shareholders at 225p a share. Second, Leapman had the thought that he could always stick to travel writing. In the *Sunday Telegraph*, travel editor Nigel Buxton, finds plenty to praise in Leapman's recent *Companion Guide to New York*, 14 pages on from Angus Mande's unimpressive remarks about *Barbed Cheek*. Buxton notes a "formidable amount of research, nimble and steadfast legwork, lively humour and general competence in his trade."

...to these?

Our archaeological correspondent, Norman Hammond, has dug up a splendid entry for my foreign menu file on Second Avenue in New York City. The *Silva* restaurant there lists such appetizing morsels as 50p. Rice, Malaguti Soup, Mangu Ceny, Crab Meat Shag and Boti Kebab. This is a game readers enjoy too, of course, and J.R.E. Adams recommends the restaurant on the corner of the Plaza Real, Barcelona, which offers Guts, Slab sepia, Slams, Shails and Squit to the Romans. From menus on Santorini and Naxos, T.H. Leibowitz culled Lamb cooked to a Peasant, Meat Buletta, and Small Fry, while Sarah Gainsborough found only one dish in latin script she could read in the otherwise Cyrillic menu of a motorway restaurant in southern Serbia. It was Hemendex.

● The advertising agency appointed by the British Deer Farming Association to suggest a brand name for deer meat could do worse than heed my readers' proposals. One came up with "Bambiburgers"; witty but tasteless.

Taking a chance

After pennies from heaven, dollars from Forgery, whose debt-ridden musical "Y'ne ne" ("P") is not so poor that it can't shower notes from the ceiling of the auditorium. After the show's lean critical reception, it was a sceptical PHSpys who went to the Piccadilly Theatre to evaluate the extravaganza. I have to report that she and her partner found the £25 dinner/show package good value, even if most of those notes turned out to be Monopoly money.

● The TV programme *Help on Friday* was devoted to hysterectomy self-help groups. Is DIY medicine perhaps getting too ambitious?

That won't do

American Express was not amused by the publicity material for the film *Funny Money* which included an imitation credit card appropriating the "That'll do nicely" slogan for comic purposes. American Express has won a court injunction requiring removal of the slogan and changes in the posters for the film. As the company offices are just across the street from the Classic Haymarket, where the film is showing, there will be no shortage of supervision.

● A lecture by Lord Croham, former head of the Home Civil Service, entitled *Change and stress in the structure of British government*, was classified by The Treasury's library under "National Health Service."

Island hang-up.

This is the sesquicentennial of Charles Darwin's visit to the Falklands. He did not like them. It rained incessantly, his ponies were always sinking up to their bellies in bogs, and his account concludes: "If any one catches me there again I will give him leave to hang me up as a scarecrow for all future naturalists."

● Oxford University is economizing by sending copies of its regulations only once to undergraduates during their residence, instead of annually as before. *Bulldozers bark, but cuts bite.*

Seat retreat

Patricia Hewitt, who resigned as director of the National Council for Civil Liberties a few months ago because of the prospect of becoming an MP, was so confident she would win Leicester East for Labour that she started buying a house there. Having lost (by 933 votes), she has now had to call off the purchase.

Self-confessed eight stone weakling Lord Lewis is feeling rather pleased with himself, having just performed a feat of which eight of his

Metropolitan Police's bravest officers proved incapable - removing a Denver Boot from his car. It occurred to me that it could be a dicey trophy since mere interference with a clamp carries a fine of up to £200, but Lewis assured me he will return it promptly. He says it took him just five minutes to remove the device on Friday afternoon, but adds modestly that he was helped by his nephew, who is nearly one year old. He swears he did not actually touch the clamp, as he removed the whole wheel, replaced it with a spare, and drove off. Now he wants to market an anti clamp spanner at Christmas, but I doubt whether it will catch on.

PHS

Case proved - by the Scots

by Nicholas Fairbairn

For many years there has been talk of introducing an independent prosecuting service into England and Wales such as we have had, essentially, in Scotland for three centuries. There has been considerable resistance to the idea both from the Home Office and the police. But the Queen's Speech contained a firm commitment by the new Conservative government in its first Parliament to institute just such an enlightened reform. Let me reassure those who may doubt the efficacy of such a reform that they have nothing to fear.

One of the criticisms still raised by the antagonists in England is that to suggest the measure is necessary casts a slur on the police. But justice must not only be done, it must be seen to be done. And it is a principle of natural justice that no man should be judged in his own cause.

Those with an interest in solving crime should not have to be responsible for deciding whom to prosecute and for what. My view is that any reform which removes a possibility of slighting the police is a good one.

The second criticism is expense. The Home Office has mentioned a cost of £1,000m a year, and that would indeed be outrageous. In Scotland the whole prosecuting service, including costs of witnesses, costs less than the legal aid for defence, and in any event well under £10m a year. Applying standard formula, a service in

England should run to no more than £100m unless the reform is used to build new empires. That must strenuously be prevented.

A third criticism is that English procedure is more complicated than Scottish and the systems will not fit. What a wonderful argument this is for simplifying English procedure, and what a chance to abolish committal proceedings. These are not only out of date but would be irrelevant and superfluous under an independent prosecution system with any presumption of good faith; and no prosecution could be taken or charge preferred unless there was sufficient *prima facie* evidence to proceed.

Fourth, it is argued that an extra layer of prosecutor will cause delay. Here again, there is a golden opportunity for the English legal system to institute some excellent reforms. Compared to those in Scotland, delays in custody cases are a public outrage. There is little point in having a system of *habeas corpus* if that process itself takes six months to be heard even after the applicant has been in custody for more than a year; in Scotland no accused person can be held in custody for more than 110 days from his full committal, ie, less than four months in all.

Furthermore, there can be no trial at all on a solemn matter unless it is started

within 12 months. In summary cases of a statutory nature, no man may be held in custody for more than 40 days.

It will be argued that to achieve such a time scale there would have to be a vast increase in the number of courts, judges and staff. That claim, too, must be savagely resisted. When I was called to the Scots Bar in 1957, there were 18 High Court judges, of whom two sat in the Lords. Now there are 22, of whom two sit in the Lords and one is permanent chairman of the Scottish Law Commission.

In 1957 there were fewer than 40 High Court criminal trials a year in Scotland and very few appeals. Last year there were 462 High Court criminal trials and 1,579 appeals, not to speak of 13,222 bail appeals and 149 remits for sentence, yet with only three more judges. So the system can be adjusted to cope; when there is an absolute time limit, needs must and needs do.

Let us ensure that in introducing the equity of an independent prosecuting system, the Government takes the opportunity to make other widespread and terse reforms so that, as in Scotland, the system will be swift, simple and cheap. I rather think we shall need some Scottish lawyers to ensure that result.

The author, Conservative MP for Perth and Kinross, was Solicitor General for Scotland 1979-82.

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Michael Binyon on the plight of the unwanted Turks

Can Germany bribe its guests to leave?

Bona

Twenty years ago they were welcomed at airports with bouquets by grateful mayors. A generation later the children of West Germany's pioneer "guest workers" are unemployed and unwanted. Victims of cultural alienation and public hostility, they are confined to decaying inner city ghettos, the targets of racist violence.

Official plans are being drawn up to halve their numbers within five years, and last week the government published its proposals to buy them out - offering 10,500 marks (about £2,500) for each foreigner who voluntarily and permanently returns home.

No one doubts there are too many foreigners in Germany - almost 4,700,000, representing over seven per cent of the population. Despite the ban almost 10 years ago on the recruitment abroad of any more *Gastarbeiter*, large families and the low German birthrate are still raising the ratio. With unemployment now topping 2,500,000 and likely to go up again this winter, the authorities have decided to take action before resentment turns to riot.

"We ought to do what the Swiss did and simply send them home," one educated, otherwise liberal government official said - a sentiment increasingly voiced by the man in the street and gingerly broached by politicians. But it is not so easy. Not all the jobs now done by foreign workers, often highly skilled and holding key positions in industry, can be filled from the army of unemployed. And in any case Germans do not mean all foreigners mean the Turks.

The shadows of the past make it hard for the Germans to tackle the issue dispassionately, but the government has recognized that any repatriation must be voluntary and



will cost a lot. The new scheme is intended to help workers from certain non-EEC countries start up businesses when they return home. It offers a lump sum of 10,500 marks to each foreign worker, plus 1,500 marks per child and repayment of social security contributions. This applies only to citizens of Korea, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia. It will cost some 220m marks (£55m) and is expected to encourage about 90,000 foreign workers to leave within the coming year.

Herr Norbert Blum, the Minister of Labour and the plan's principal author, flew to Ankara yesterday to explain it to the Turks, who have already expressed strong criticism of what they see as the first step in the attempt to expel the Turks from Germany.

Many Germans now find their inner cities transformed. Go to the Kreuzberg district of West Berlin and you are in little Turkey. A smell of kebabs mingles with oriental music in the rundown streets and buildings. Men with broad, dark faces and black moustaches, women with white headscarves and ankle-length

clothes, children with brown eyes and cropped hair remind you of Istanbul or the smaller towns of Anatolia. The shops are full of Turkish books, cassettes show Turkish films, the grocers stock fine, dark coffee, lentils and flat bread.

The last - and largest - group to arrive, the Turks came at a time when the good jobs had gone, and have not been able to adapt. Many come from rural backgrounds in Anatolia, have never lived in cities and cling to Islam and traditional ways of life. They are stuck at the bottom of the social stratum, still live in ghettos where they feel a sense of security and identity and can hear their language spoken around them.

The Turks have experienced all the problems and prejudices of immigrants in Britain. Emotionally they remain Turks, and dream of returning home. But in reality they have become strangers to their own country, and everyday life in Germany contradicts their aspirations. Their children fall between two cultures, speaking neither Turkish nor German well, are under-achievers at school, cannot get good jobs and in their frustration

fall prey to crime and prejudice. As unemployment strips away the veil of affluence, they are increasingly seen as competitors for jobs, and race relations grow uglier.

The government knows it has to move fast to defuse this human bomb. Some 600m marks (£150m) is being spent on special teachers and welfare workers to integrate the second generation. Tough, controversial laws are being introduced to restrict the age at which children can join foreign parents here to six.

Already the penalties for illegal immigration have been increased. Police raids on foreigners' houses have been stepped up. Dozens of Filipino girls have been arrested in the street and summarily deported if their papers were not in order. The law on asylum is also being revised to prevent its use for economic rather than political purposes.

But, as everyone now recognizes, it will take time and money to reverse the steady flow to Germany of those seeking jobs and wealth during the boom years of the 1960s. As one observer put it: "We wanted a labour force, but we got human beings."

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Plus your daily Page 3 shop steward

Lord McCarthy, one of the few great comic figures of our day, has produced a report, commissioned by the TUC, which envisages the foundation of a daily newspaper, tabloid in shape and also, it seems, in character, to supply the desperate yearning of the nation, as expressed by the incessant raving of enormous mobs (some of them comprising nearly three people), for a newspaper which will follow unwaveringly the political line of the Labour movement, to ensure which admirable aim its editor "would answer to the General Secretaries of the TUC and the Labour Party".

The money for the paper - Lord McCarthy estimates that it would cost £6.7m to launch and £13.3m a year to run - would have to be provided initially by the trade unions, but his lordship has calculated, on the basis of I know not how many envelopes, that the paper would break even with a circulation of 300,000, and with a circulation of 500,000 would make a profit of some £6.4m a year, news at which Mr Rupert Murdoch, to name but a few, is said to have laughed for quite a long time in a notably hollow (some reports say positively sepulchral) manner.

Now in the first place, I have to remind the younger members (if any) of the General Council that there used to be just such a daily newspaper; it was called the *Daily Herald*, and the TUC owned a controlling interest in it. At times, the people in charge would give away such goodies as encyclopaedias, life insurance, sets of the works of Dickens and I think even three-piece suits, to anyone who would agree to buy the paper for six months, but in the end it was clear that giving away the Kohl-Noor itself could not have eluded the *Herald's* inevitable fate, and in due course it went off, unmentioned, to the Great Fleet Street in The Sky.

Impossible (I have just spent a couple of hours with brows fiercely furrowed in the attempt) to think of any conceivable principle on which to base a newspaper more absolutely certain to ruin it than an official and institutional commitment to a particular party line. (Even those who run the *Morning Star*, which has not the slightest trace of any real existence except as an arm of the Communist Party, have at last, as the paper faces an ever more desperate financial situation, recognized this truth and publicly disagreed with their masters, an assertion of independence as astounding - and for exactly the same reason - as would be the news that the Pasha's eunuchs had risen in revolt, seized the harem and raped the occupants.)

Take the *Daily Mail*, perhaps the most politically glibest of our national newspapers. It certainly supports the Conservative Party, and at general elections does so without qualification or indeed scruple. But three crucial provisions must be made. First, support for the Conservatives is not the reason for its existence; second, and consequently, it can and does, between elections, attack Conservative governments, ministers and policies (look at the campaign it launched against the deportation of that unfortunate Romanian); third, if it were not an entertaining and readable newspaper apart from its political views, it would rapidly die, and deserve to.

Why do you suppose that the *Daily Mirror* cut so pitiful a figure in the recent election, printing snuff day after day that Cudlipp would have spiked instantly before going on to sack the executive responsible for thinking it up and the journalist who wrote it? Because the people who took the decisions at the *Mirror* felt

bound to adhere to the paper's invariable Labour allegiance while knowing perfectly well that most of the party's policies consisted of mad and dangerous rubbish and that many of its candidates were totalitarian thugs.

And now, if you please, we are to have a daily newspaper that hopes to survive with an editor who must "answer to the General Secretaries of the TUC and the Labour Party". Contemplating the idea of a newspaper in such a national bondage makes the flesh creep: when in addition, one thinks of the two men who actually hold those posts at the moment, the *frisson* becomes a fit of uncontrollable shivering. I have no doubt that Mr Len Murray and Mr James Mortimer are kind to animals, scrupulously honest in making out their tax returns, and moderate in their consumption of alcohol, but originality, imagination, flair, breadth of mind, sharpness of intellect, resolute independence of character, a sense of humour and the gift of expressing themselves lucidly in their native tongue are not very high on the list of their remaining virtues.

Imagine what the reader (readers, if there should ever be as many as two) would find in a newspaper supervised by such a pair! Articles 3,000 words long by Mr David Bassett on the history of the Union of General and Municipal Workers; the serialized memoirs of Mr Frank Alloush, a daily humorous column by Mr Merlyn Kees; a weekly page of statistics relating to national insurance by Mr Frank Field; a regular column consisting of the Wit and Wisdom of Mr Ray Buckton; another on the Capitalist Press by Mr Tom Baistow; a weekly article by Mr Tam Dalyell on the sinking of the Belgrano; a series of Profiles of the Deputy General Secretaries of all the unions affiliated to the TUC;

sermons by Monsignor Bruce Kent on such texts as "Love your enemies - with the exception of the Americans, of course"; a daily parliamentary sketch by Mr Paul Boateng; a restaurant and wine column by Mr Dennis Skinner; a strip cartoon about police brutality, devised by Mr Michael Meacher; Mr Eric Roberts as Fellow-Travel Editor; cricket reports by Lord Kaldor; medical advice by the general secretary of Colson; legal advice by Lord Kagan, personal advice by Miss Joan Maynard ("Dear 'Worried About Getting Pregnant', I am sending you under plain cover the *Collected Works of Lenin*"); and of course a regular crossword-puzzle, first prize, a volume of the speeches of Lord McCarthy; second prize, two volumes of the speeches of Lord McCarthy.

It doesn't bear thinking of. More to the point, it doesn't bear buying either, and although I have no great regard for the business sense of the members of the TUC's finance and general purposes committee (who will have, in the first instance, to take the necessary steps towards putting the project into practice), I do not think that they will do anything but bury the whole idea as expeditiously and discreetly as possible.

Anyway, what would they call it? The *Daily Labour*? The *Daily Clause Four*? The *Daily Proletariat*? The *Murray and Mortimer*? The *Party Line*? The *Morning Dependence*? The *Reference Book*? But stay - these suggestions are nothing but persiflage, and I must not be thought of as lacking in constructive ideas. If the TUC should, after all, stump up £6.7m to launch a colossal and inevitable failure, why not call it the *Daily Herald*?

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Anne Sofer

Class warfare at County Hall

I have no proof that Mrs Thatcher and the Socialist Workers' Party are in cahoots, but the circumstantial evidence is building up. Their ideologies may be miles apart, but as Hitler and Stalin found over Poland, if the pickings are tempting enough the authority reacts. As yet it has taken no disciplinary action at all.

The pickings in this case consist of the Inner London Education Authority. Look at the background. For years both have planned the takeover of the authority, both hated its leadership (or at least the leadership it had until recently) and coveted its strength. Both have found it impossible to stop thinking how much better they could use its huge resources.

A really dedicated conspiracy theorist might trace the beginning of the collusion to the William Tyndale affair eight years ago. But more compelling evidence has come in the last three years as successively the far left has strengthened its hold on the Inner London Teachers' Association (ILTA) - the London branch of the NUT) and the Conservative government has taken one step after another to limit the freedom of local government - especially in London.

They fluffed it in 1980. The Conservative attempt to dismantle the authority was hopelessly badly managed; and, for their part, the far left never managed to subvert the "Save ILTA" campaign from being a genuinely broad-based, non-political movement.

Now Mrs Thatcher has gained a "mandate" to reorganize the authority (and more importantly) to fix its spending at whatever level she chooses. And the SWP is the controlling influence and office holder on the ILTA. The opposing ideologies are in good shape, marshalling their forces and ready for the carve-up.

The Government having prepared its attack from without, ILTA is busy undermining from within. The ground it has chosen is the issue of redeployment - a crucial management tool in an education authority, but especially one with a rapidly falling population and shifting needs like London. Under the slogan "No compulsory redeployment" ILTA is abandoning agreements painstakingly worked out between the authority and the unions over the last five years and inciting its members all over London to take industrial action.

Its action is unofficial, since the NUT nationally has not sanctioned it and indeed its general secretary has circulated members, begging them to call it off. Obviously to him, as to the rest of the sane world, strikes against the most generous authority in the country, in schools whose ratios and resources would turn teachers outside London green with envy, at a time when the threat of a Conservative clampdown is looming ever larger, is the biggest lunacy imaginable.

The industrial action takes two forms: a Day of Action-style walk-out, and no cover. The latter means

refusal to take classes for absent colleagues. Both mean children missing lessons and being sent home. Fortunately only a small minority of ILTA's 1,100 schools have been affected so far; how far it spreads will depend on how firmly the authority reacts. As yet it has taken no disciplinary action at all.

The position of the present ILTA leadership is desperately difficult. They are predominantly those of the "no enemies on the left" persuasion; who have gained their positions within the London Labour movement through sustained attack on the "compromising moderates" in the party. They are accountable to general management committees, which often contain a large number of far left London teachers. Additionally they may have committed themselves when they were selected to acting only in accordance with the general management committees' instructions.

They know that allowing the present situation to drift is damaging children's education, damaging the management of the service, and damaging the authority's credibility, but they dare not act against their own power base. They have offered more talks, extra supply teachers, better primary ratios, rehearsing appeals for individual schools staffing. ILTA have rejected them. They think they know when they are on to a good thing.

It is enough to make you weep with despair and frustration. For the first time in a century, we have a government which has abandoned the goal of improving educational opportunities for the majority.

This tragic and retrograde step has been made acceptable by an insidious campaign to discredit local authority schools. The remarks of government ministers appear to endorse the *Daily Mail's* view that they are wasteful, undisciplined places which get poor results and are staffed by a bunch of over-paid, lazy, left-wing agitators. Probably, the implication is, it would be better to make sure that all the brighter children, the "children who really matter" (to use the immortal phrase of a former deputy leader of the ILTA Conservative group) are somehow selected out of this mediocrity into independent schools.

Everything the ILTA is doing at present is reinforcing this image. And those of us who have loved and served ILTA for years, who know that the picture in the vast majority of schools is wholly different, that the resources, though generous, are not misused, that many of the teachers work all the hours God gives, that here and there out of the turmoil and difficulty of recent years is developing a quality of education that is truly astounding, what can we do? Are we just to stand by and allow the conspiracy to succeed?

The author, an SDP member of the GLC/ILEA, has been a parent and governor at an ILEA comprehensive school since 1972.

Gerald Kaufman

How Israel could now justify itself

The Dell, near Rotten Row in Hyde Park, London, sounds an incongruous location for a memorial to the greatest atrocity in the history of mankind. It was there, however, that a large number of people congregated last Monday for the ceremony marking the establishment of the Holocaust Garden. Forty years after Hitler's almost successful attempt to obliterate the Jews - and many others victims, too - is at last permanently and officially commemorated in our capital city.

It was remorse for the Holocaust that led directly to the establishment of the State of Israel, and it is the Holocaust that is still regularly cited by the Israeli Prime Minister as the justification for Israel's continuation: a people who suffered that Xspeakable agony earned with blood the right to their own land.

In the view of many others, the time has long passed when there is any need to offer reasons for Israel's continued survival. It is there, a going concern, with a lively and active population and, as every one of its neighbours can testify, one of the most powerful armies in the world.

Israel's very presence in the Middle East is such a potent fact that there is a certain absurdity in its leaders' pleas that the Palestine Liberation Organization should concede its right to exist, as though that right will somehow remain in doubt until the PLO gives permission for it. The tiniest and least viable member of the United Nations - the Maldives Islands - manages to get along quite easily without constantly having to offer justifications for being what it is, where it is.

Statehood for the Israelis, however, is not as simple as that. True, they have all the appurtenances of an independent country: a lively and rebellious parliament, an inefficient bureaucracy, an airline (functioning intermittently), an orchestra (several, in fact, all of high quality). Yet they are denied the normality of humdrum, everyday existence that is unquestioned in the Maldives. Many other countries do not refuse to recognize the Maldives, or even think very much about whether they ought to recognize them. Those which do accord the Maldives recognition do not refuse to site their embassies in that country's capital (provided, of course, they trouble to be represented there at all). Those which do not accord the Maldives recognition do not constantly declare that they are in a state of war with them. Israel has

undeniably enforced its presence, but it has not acquired undeniable international acceptance.

Such acceptance is sorely needed. Lack of a reasonable relationship with its neighbours, not to mention countries farther afield, has undermined the potentiality for economic viability of a nation which possesses prodigious technical skills but is bereft of any but the most exiguous natural resources. Financially Israel is a client state of Washington; its fabric would collapse the moment the Americans withdrew the underpinning provided by their taxpayers' lavish generosity.

Internally, the country is torn by dissent caused by the controversiality and inefficiency of a government which, unlike the governments of its neighbours, has a mandate provided by a legitimate election but seems to have lost the capacity to fulfil that mandate in even the most elementary administrative terms.

Israelis are confident of the legitimacy of their statehood; but the nature of that statehood would be enhanced if its legitimacy was more widely endorsed. In previous decades, their government and people could point to their country's pioneering achievements, the extraordinary status of its trade union movement as a social and economic entity, its vibrancy as an example of dynamic democracy, the remarkable quality of such political leaders as David Ben Gurion and Golda Meir.

Israel once basked in the goodwill of its emulators; today it enjoys little goodwill and few of the latter. When there is so much internal disagreement, its government can scarcely expect outsiders to marvel at its most recent activities: the shoddily bungled invasion of Lebanon, the tatters of a failed monetarist policy, the discredited leadership of a prime minister detested even by many of his own countrymen.

Israel may no longer need to cite the Holocaust as a justification for its existence, and indeed it is almost an affront to the victims of the Holocaust to use their travail as a justification for anything. At the same time, there is a sense in which, in that nation's 36th year of statehood, the case for Israel needs to be made all over again. A start in making that case could be achieved by the democratic removal of a government whose greatest harm to its own people has been to enable the question of national legitimacy even to be reopened.

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MR SHULTZ TRIES AGAIN

When Mr George Shultz arrived in the Middle East at the end of April saying he had come to put the finishing touches to the negotiations between Lebanon and Israel (or words to that effect), he was greeted with general scepticism. But he turned out to be right. So it will be wiser to reserve judgment on the news that he is returning to the region this week, on the way back from his Asian tour, in an attempt to break "the log jam" blocking efforts to achieve a withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon. But it is difficult to know what to make of it.

The main purpose of his visit, our Washington correspondent reports, is to find out whether Syria is now prepared to remove its forces from Lebanon. On the face of it this seems very surprising, since the Syrian Government has been informing the world in the most categorical terms that it will withdraw its troops from Lebanon only if those of Israel are first removed unconditionally. But Mr Shultz perhaps knows something that the rest of us do not. Reports from Jerusalem say that in the course of the past week American pressure on Israel has suddenly switched direction. Whereas hitherto Washington had been urging Israel not to withdraw prematurely, thereby removing the only leverage available to secure Syrian withdrawal, now - it appears - Mr Philip Habib is telling the Israeli cabinet it should go ahead with implementing the Lebanese agreement, since only after an Israeli withdrawal will there be any hope of getting Syria and the Palestinians to follow suit.

Three possible reasons suggest themselves for this remarkable change of tack. The first is that the Americans have now given up any hope of obtaining Syrian agreement to the simultaneous withdrawal which Israel is demanding. The second is that they are now also convinced Israel will not be prepared to prolong the present situation much

longer. For the first time since General Sharon crushed resistance in the Gaza Strip in 1971 the Israelis now face, in southern Lebanon, an organized and effective guerrilla campaign which is having a disastrous effect on their morale and obliging them to alienate even those sections of the local population that originally welcomed them as saviours.

Domestic pressure for withdrawal is getting very strong, and the government is seriously considering responding to it by ordering a partial withdrawal to new lines which could (it is hoped) be effectively sealed against infiltration and behind which a more thorough and durable occupation regime could be introduced. That proposal is one which Washington has consistently opposed, arguing that it would amount in all but name to a permanent partition of Lebanon.

Mr Habib may simply have been instructed, therefore, to try to convince the Israelis that, if withdrawal there must be, it is better to go all the way and implement the agreement with the Lebanese Government. But he would hardly have much hope of convincing Mr Begin's Government of this unless he could hold out some hope of Syrian withdrawal. On the face of it there is no hope, since the Syrians have condemned the Lebanese-Israeli agreement out of hand and have made it quite clear that its implementation would not provide the conditions for their own withdrawal. But it is just possible that some message has reached Mr Shultz - and this would be the third reason for the change in the American attitude - to the effect that if Israeli forces really are withdrawn from Lebanon Syria might be willing to overlook the fact that this withdrawal had taken place under the terms of an agreement of which she disapproved, and might therefore be willing to consider a request from the Lebanese

Government for withdrawal of her own forces.

It is just possible, but it hardly seems very likely, and the Israelis would no doubt require very firm assurances that there was more to it than American wishful thinking. But it is at least something that Mr Shultz will be going back to Damascus to hear what President Assad now has to say. He will no doubt savour the irony that he is persona grata there when Mr Yasser Arafat is not; and that very fact will no doubt be taken by Mr Arafat's supporters as vindicating their claim that Syria's real purpose in subverting the Palestine Liberation Organization is to prepare the ground for some squalid piece of horse-trading with the United States and Israel.

But all this high diplomacy should not obscure the very real suffering being experienced by ordinary people in the areas concerned. Among the least enviable in present circumstances are the Palestinian civilians in the Israeli-occupied area of Lebanon. Not only are they the most frequent targets for arrest and prolonged detention by the Israeli forces, because the most obvious suspects when ambushes and acts of sabotage occur. They are also, especially in the Sidon area, the targets of a constant campaign of harassment and intimidation, including in many cases assassination, from a variety of right-wing Lebanese groups to which the Israelis apparently turn a blind eye so long as they stop short of repeating last year's wholesale massacre in Beirut.

There is real fear that such a massacre will occur as soon as the Israelis withdraw. That must at all costs be avoided, either through the Israelis disarming the groups in question before they leave, or through the multinational force being ready to move into the areas in question very rapidly in sufficient numbers and prepared to shoot. One Sabra-Chatila is already far too many.

PARLIAMENTARY PAY ROUND

It is never the right moment to give MPs more money. Those who affect a low opinion of the species do not think they are worth whatever they get already. The more charitable or appreciative also have arguments for not giving them any more, or not much more anyway.

There is the argument of inflationary guilt. Inflation is what makes necessary the periodical topping up of MPs pay. Inflation is a scourge on everybody's back. The House of Commons is uniquely responsible for its presence among us. To deny them relief from its effects is not only just but prudent, since it may stimulate them to do something about it. Since however the present, or rather the previous, House has presided over a substantial drop in the rate of inflation the argument has rather less force than on previous occasions; indeed, if the argument admits carrots as well as sticks, it may point to a suitable reward.

Then there is the market argument. People fall over each other to be nominated for a party and then elected to the House of Commons. The calibre of candidate is no worse or mixed than it has always been - it would be quite difficult at any rate to prove otherwise. There is no reason in economics to pay more and therefore, according to one way of thinking, no reason at all.

But the strongest argument, certainly in the minds of ministers, is the argument of bad example. Because of the stickiness that always retards the movement of MPs' pay, an increase, when it is mooted, looks large; larger than whatever going rate the Government of

the day has for everybody else. That is how it is today. The norms peeping out of this Government's supposedly normless policy for pay in the coming round are under 4 per cent in the public sector and in the private sector substantially less than the 7.5 per cent recorded in the last round.

Beside that the 30 per cent recommended for MPs (most of it for "catching up") looks positively indecent. Sensitive to appearances, the Prime Minister announced just before the election that she and her ministers would forgo the even larger rises recommended for them, and they are now working on their backbenches to get them to forgo most of the increase the review body has told them they deserve.

MPs vote their own remuneration just as they settle the redistribution of their seats from time to time. Because they acknowledge themselves not to be the best judges of how to carve up the constituency map, they invite the recommendations of an independent commission. So it is with pay. The research, analysis and initial judgment are farmed out to the Review Body on Top Salaries. But the reports of that body fare less well at the hands of ministers and members than those of the senior and statutory boundary commissions.

MPs now draw £14,500 as well as substantial allowances. Lord Plowden's committee looked before to the last full review in 1979 (£12,000 recommended) which the House endorsed while deferring its implementation. To keep pace with the movement of earnings the 1979 award trans-

lates into £19,500 today; in relation to prices it translates into £18,500. Consultants who did a job comparison exercise came up with £18,700, which is towards the bottom of the range they considered. When the MPs themselves were asked what they ought to get the median level suggested was £21,000; the median estimate of what they would be earning if they were not MPs was £23,000 (MPs of course do not lack confidence). Lord Plowden's committee weighing one thing with another plumped for £19,000.

The review body's broad criteria are for a salary that provides adequate remuneration for a member with no other source of income and so keeps open the door for all to enter who will; a salary that is not so large as to invite accusations of privilege or to be an attraction into politics by itself; a salary that is trimmed to take some account of the other rewards and satisfactions of that line of life and its "public service" element.

The criteria are about right, conforming to current ideas of an open and mobile democracy. And the review body's guess as to how to express those nebulous considerations in hard cash is better educated than most. The very real objection that so large a jump would unsettle everyone else who looks to the Government for their pay can be addressed by approaching the figure of £19,000 in two or three annual stages, as has happened before. It is no bad thing for the pay of MPs to lag behind a bit, but not so far as to force them to look for extra-parliamentary pay or to inhibit the performance of their multiple activities.

A policy on alcohol

From Mrs Jean Viall
Sir, Your Social Services Correspondent, Pat Healy, in so ably summarizing the secret Central Policy Review Staff report on alcohol policies in the United Kingdom (June 27) has done a real service to many working in the field of alcohol misuse. The resolution passed by the National Association of Health Authorities is only the last of a long list of organizations asking for publication of this 150-page report.

My council's attention was first drawn to this important, balanced and informative research many months ago, when our Working Party on Alcohol Related Matters obtained a copy of the report from Sweden where, as stated in the article, it is being used as part of a study on alcohol between 1982 and 1984.

In March of this year the chairman of our working party spoke to the All-Party Parliamentary Group on alcohol policy and services and so convinced the members of Parliament present of the value of the report that within hours an early-day motion asking

for its publication was circulating in the House. It had obtained the signatures of 80 members when it, with many other worthy causes, became a casualty of the dissolution of Parliament.

We had already made representations to the minister regarding publication, but the reply had been (a) this was for the Cabinet; (b) the only want was now out of date; and (c) in any case, the gist of it was contained in *Drinking Sensibly*, the DHSS 1980 publication. We disagree with all three observations.

The World Health Organization states that the United Kingdom is now one of the very few countries to be without a national policy on alcohol. We consider that the report has all the material necessary upon which one could be hammered out and promulgated. At present, alcohol policy is almost entirely within the remit of the incumbent minister and inevitably measures taken reflect his/her attitudes.

Yours faithfully,
JEAN VIALL, President,
The National Council of Women of Great Britain,
34 Lower Sloane Street, SW1,
June 28.

Tax on good will

From Mr R. T. J. Holt-Allen
Sir, Mr Herbert (June 22) is not alone as a professional who not only works for the good of others in his spare time as well as being taxed on his allowances by the Inland Revenue. Members of the medical profession employed in hospitals have been in a similar situation for a considerable time.

Firstly, many exceed their contractual hours, not only looking after patients, but also attending the innumerable committees that are necessary for the reasonable running of the Health Service.

Secondly, most are taxed now or their reimbursement of expenses at the highest tax band to which they are subject. Similarly, the district nurses, who provide considerable support and care to patients in their own homes, are taxed also on their expenses.

Yours faithfully,
R. T. J. HOLT-ALLEN,
East Birmingham Health Authority,
Department of Surgery,
East Birmingham Hospital,
Bordesley Green East,
Birmingham,
June 23.

Labour's share in dissolution honours

From Lord Winstanley
Sir, I gather that I am shortly to acquire some new colleagues in the House of Lords.

It seems odd that Michael Foot, who fought the election under a banner calling for the abolition of the Lords, should now be asking for the appointment of 27 new peers to serve in it, but the reason is not hard to find.

In the first two divisions in the House of Lords in this new Parliament, the Labour Party mustered 38 members against the Government, whereas the Alliance had the support of 46 - without any bishops or malcontented Tories. In other words, in arithmetic terms, the Opposition in the House of Lords is now the Alliance and not the Labour Party.

Of course, the Labour Party has peers in reserve - but the trouble is they always are in reserve: they never turn up. Some of these "absent friends" were once excellent peers but they were only sent to the Lords when they had outlived their usefulness.

So, what will we get this time? Which Labour pensioners will arrive now to swell the "official" Opposition ranks? We must wait and see. In the meantime, I maintain that if the Prime Minister now uses her powers to swell the ranks of the Labour Party in the House of Lords and thus distort the representation of the four different parties on the Opposition side of the House, that would be an affront to the electorate and should be treated as such.

Dismissal of Mr Pym

From Mr N. L. Cragoe

Sir, Mr Francis Pym's quite understandable hurt is of the same order as that suffered by all those suddenly declared redundant, either for the job in hand or for differences in policy, but he should not allow it to mislead him to the conclusion that compassion is the prerogative of the "wets" and lack of feeling or ruthlessness, even, that of the "drys". I would assert that the precise opposite is the case and that all our post-war history asserts the same. There is no compassion in pretending that jobs exist when they do not; that paying ourselves too much in their performance and, indeed, in the performance of real jobs as well, even makes sense when clearly it does not; that government, the taxpayer, the IMF each has a limitless purse when no such thing is so.

The pursuance of these left wing notions since 1945 has meant inflation, rising living costs, falling living standards, an enlarged poverty trap, a reduction in the value of savings, a dearth of investment decisions, an increasing-

Surely, in simple justice, new peers should be created in the dissolution honours list in direct proportion to the votes recently cast for the four parties - in other words in a ratio of two Tories to one Labour, one Liberal or one SDP. Any other formula might strengthen the support for the campaign to abolish the place and, frankly, I might join it.

Yours sincerely,
WINSTANLEY,
House of Lords,
July 1.

From Mr H. P. Hall

Sir, Perhaps the Prime Minister should do what colonial governors were told to do.

Colonial legislatures consisted of elected members and nominated members appointed by the governor after the elections had been held. However, the governor could not appoint anyone who had stood for election but had been rejected by the electorate.

The UK practice is often the reverse. Those rejected by the electorate are often returned to Parliament as peers - and in some cases appointed ministers, to govern those who rejected them!

Perhaps we should practice what we preached to the colonies?
Yours faithfully,
H. P. HALL,
71 Moss Lane,
Pinner,
Middlesex,
June 29.

ly uncompetitive position in the world and, I would suggest, most important of all because it leads to results, an appalling poverty of the imagination, so that we lived in a quiet despair until recently.

This poverty of imagination has been rampant in the boardrooms, in the ranks of senior management, among politicians and trade union leaders, in the churches and in the Civil Service, wherever you looked; and to imply now with Mr Pym that people cannot stand on their own feet - other, that is, than those genuinely rich and lame - is at once to perpetuate the insults our people have suffered from the do-gooder in Whitehall who knows best and, also, a self-fulfilling prophecy as, again, our post-war history amply documents.

No, Mr Pym - cushion your hurt as others must theirs - and come into the real world where no one owes us a living and God - still - helps those who help themselves.
Your obedient servant
N. L. CRAGOE,
Management and Business Studies,
50 Pall Mall, SW1,
June 30.

Falklands airfield

From Mr Paul Sinha

Sir, The valour, tenacity and operational brilliance of British arms in the Falklands campaign will remain beyond doubt and beyond praise. In themselves, however, they cannot justify the Government's decision to provide £215m (a conservative estimate, excluding hard-top hangars) for a new airfield to a remote area which the Navy can scarcely provide the ships, the Army doesn't want and the RAF (operationally speaking) cannot reach.

Any reasoned prediction indicates that eventually some British government will negotiate some accommodation with, say, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, providing for some kind of UN trusteeship for the islands, the islands and their surrounding waters guaranteed under international law.

To provide such a body, at that stage, with the virtually free gift of a vast expensive, laboriously constructed British airport would prove to be a monumental political boomerang, to put it mildly.

If the Government has spare pockets of £215m available for major civil engineering projects that it assures us, endlessly, that it has not - it may be better advised to re-examine the recommendations

of the commissioners on the Brandt report or, more scisally perhaps, our own crumbling sewers or undercluttered railways.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL SINHA,
Speldhurst,
Britannia Lane,
Sevenoaks,
Kent,
June 28.

Invisibles surplus

From Mr William Clarke

Sir, In your admirable attempt to put the gloom about Britain's manufacturing trading deficit into perspective (leading article, June 27), you rightly pointed out the surplus currently being shown in two other areas: oil and invisibles. But you put the invisibles surplus at "around £2,500m" in fact your case is stronger than you made out.

The private sector invisible surplus in 1982 was £5,420m, over double your figure. The figure you quoted included the whole of the Government's expenditure overseas on defence, aid, and our contribution to the EEC budget.

Yours faithfully,
W. M. CLARKE,
Director General,
Committee on Invisible Exports,
Stock Exchange, EC2,
June 28.

Crime and punishment

From Rear Admiral E. N. Poland

Sir, The international ramifications of a return to capital punishment are seldom considered. John Smith, serving a sentence of 35 years in Iraq for bribery, owes his life to some extent to the absence of the death penalty in this country. Two Iraqi officials involved in the case were executed, whilst in England Salah Hassan, the assassin responsible for the death on a London street of the former Iraqi Prime Minister, was jailed for life.

This judicial imbalance is a

worldwide phenomenon which will not be corrected until there is a more thorough exchange of information and personnel. Meanwhile, British subjects abroad who come into conflict with the law have the benefit of the humanitarian and enlightened standards supported by British jurisprudence.

Yours faithfully,
E. N. POLAND, Vice-President,
International Prisoners Aid Association,
Bryant's Cottage,
Burgate,
Fordingbridge,
Hampshire,
June 27.

Cuts in OS services

From Mr J. G. Dunbar

Sir, In her letter of June 28, the President of the Council for British Archaeology, Scotland, draws attention to the recent transfer of responsibilities for archaeological tasks formerly carried out by the Ordnance Survey to the three Royal Commissions on Ancient Monuments and expresses concern about current arrangements for the supply of information for OS mapping purposes in Scotland.

Difficulties in providing an adequate archaeological mapping service are not confined to Scotland, but arise equally in England and Wales, for in all three countries Government ministers have so far authorised the transfer to the commissions of less than two thirds of the posts employed by the OS itself on these tasks at the time when the review committee recommended the transfer in 1979.

In seeking to continue, within the

limits of a diminished resource, the valuable work previously done by the OS, each commission must assess its own priorities. In our case we see the first need as being the rationalisation of the archaeological information system - a view evidently shared to some extent by Mrs Proudfoot - and nearly all the transferred posts have accordingly been allocated to this task.

The amalgamation of our own records with the important archaeological indices and map collections formerly held by the OS will greatly enhance our capacity to provide accurate information about Scotland's historic sites and monuments to all those who require it. This work involves the introduction, within the National Monuments Record of Scotland, of effective arrangements for the validation and supply of existing archaeological data of all kinds, not only for OS mapping purposes (including the 1:50,000 series), but also for dissemination to the various agen-

Social consequences of divorce reform

From Dr Neville Davis

Sir, Mrs Dicks's emotive complaints (June 30) bear witness that considerations of justice have played little part in the formulation of her views on post-divorce adult maintenance.

For the law to impose a penalty on an individual by requiring him (rarely her) to maintain a former spouse ad infinitum if the maintained person fails to re-marry, natural justice requires the demonstration of culpable fault. Such fault would have to be of appreciable magnitude to incur a penalty of this severity.

If society wishes such penalties to be imposed, then it must accept the return of a strictly fault-based divorce law, with the reintroduction of the matrimonial offence. This, I suspect, is unlikely to do.

In its absence there can be no justification for inflicting lifelong penalties on ex-husbands. Reason dictates that adult maintenance may be paid for an appropriate period of rehabilitation, and of course any children of the marriage must be supported and safeguarded. Child maintenance orders should be enhanced by an additional child-minding allowance to the parent having care and control, usually the mother, this allowance payable throughout the period during which her attention to the needs of the children precludes her from seeking gainful employment.

In today's world, the concept of the working wife seems to be acceptable to both sexes. Equally, any husband worth his salt recognises and accepts his share of the parenting needed by the children. Contrary to Mrs Dicks's assertions, the consolidation of these attitudes is more likely to ensure the survival of the marriage rather than to result in its breakdown.

None the less, when a marriage has broken down and has been ended by divorce under a "no fault" law, when the needs of the children have been met and the rehabilitation period is at an end, the argument for continuing adult maintenance is weak on the grounds of need, unemployment, ill-health or anything save the emotivity which it invariably arouses. And where is the justice in that? As unpalatable as it may be to Mrs Dicks, some women's organisations and the Treasury, such insurance is a matter for the State.

Yours faithfully,
NEVILLE DAVIS,
Redroofs,
Windmill Lane,
Arkle, Hertfordshire.

From Mrs Lesley Rimmer

Sir, With one child in every five born today likely to see their parents divorce before the age of 16, the idea of giving overriding priority to children in divorce cases has gained, and rightly deserves, widespread support. Unfortunately, however, the public and parliamentary debate about the forthcoming Matrimonial Causes Bill will be handicapped by a dearth of reliable evidence and information.

EEC Budget rebate

From Mr Edward McMillan-Scott

Sir, It would be easier for the European Parliament to yield Britain's rebate if the money could be dedicated to projects with a "communitaire" flavour.

Was it sensible, bearing in mind our partners' sensibilities, to spend £296m on telecommunications investment in the regions through British Telecom out of the £1,100m rebate (Commons Hansard, col 576, December 22, 1982), presumably contributing somewhat to BT's £268m profit for that year?

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD McMILLAN-SCOTT,
Wick House Farm,
Wick,
Pershore, Worcestershire.

Fair fares

From Mr Alistair Tucker

Sir, Lord Bethell (June 20) is convinced that scheduled west European air travel could be available at around 50 per cent of present tariffs if his Freedom of the Skies campaign is successful.

Many would agree that all European scheduled airlines are not necessarily models of efficiency, but to suggest that they are capable of reducing their costs by 55 per cent or so (in order to provide the lower fares and a reasonable return) and still operate essentially the same services is surely wrong.

With the costs of fuel, airport and navigation services, and depreciation accounting for some 40 per cent of costs, how can the airlines achieve the massive cost reductions advocated by the Freedom of the Skies campaigners?

Yours faithfully,
ALISTAIR TUCKER,
The Athenaeum, SW1.

cies in the heritage field, as well as to educationalists, visitors and the general public.

The acquisition of new archaeological information by field survey is also of great importance and the commission's standards in this respect are widely recognised. We are adapting and, where possible, strengthening our existing programmes of ground and aerial survey to give maximum benefit for the purposes of OS map revision, but our efforts in this direction have been handicapped by the reduction in the number of posts available to us. Provision of a satisfactory archaeological mapping service therefore depends on the restoration of adequate resources of finance and manpower.

Yours faithfully,
J. G. DUNBAR, Secretary,
The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland,
54 Melville Street,
Edinburgh,
June 30.

In their 1980 report on the financial consequences of divorce, the Law Commission highlighted the problems for law reform of inadequate factual information, commenting that "even the most basic questions about the extent to which the existing private law imposing financial obligations on spouse does, in reality, provide any significant support of their families cannot be answered. We do not know how much maintenance is in fact ordered to be paid by the courts. Still less do we know in what proportion of cases such payments are actually made, and for what period of time they continue".

They described the lack of such information as a "formidable handicap" to the task of law reform, and proposed that two surveys be commissioned to remedy this deficiency. The first would be designed to ascertain public opinion on the major policy issues involved and the second, involving an examination of court records and interviews with a representative sample of those affected, would be designed to elicit reliable information about the operation of the law.

The opportunity to set such research in motion before undertaking new legislation appears to have been lost - although some valuable information about the way the law does operate has come from a study conducted by the Centre for Socio-Legal Studies at the University of Oxford, and from the results of surveys commissioned for the Scottish Law Commission.

Clearly research of this nature still needs to be undertaken in this controversial area where many groups have axes to grind. Current debate could be dominated more by indignation than information, anger than analysis, and by fury rather than fact.

In order to avoid this occurring, the Law Commission recommended that provision be made for continuous monitoring of the operation of amending legislation dealing with the financial consequences of divorce, citing in this context the provisions of section 105 of the Children Act 1975. They require the Secretary of State to lay before Parliament every five years a report on the operation of that Act, and to set in motion such research as is necessary to produce these reports.

It is to be hoped that the new Bill includes these provisions, for future Parliaments will be presented with further legislation in this complex, but crucial area.

Our society is only just learning to come to terms with the pervasive implications of divorce and if equitable and just reform are to be made, legislation should not occur in a factual vacuum, too readily filled by mere hearsay and hunch.

Yours faithfully,
LESLEY RIMMER,

Deputy Director,
Family Policy Studies Centre,
3 Park Road, NW1.

Wayward water

From Mr M. G. Harman

Sir, The correction required for the Coriolis effect when shooting in polar regions is perhaps small for the polar bears considered by Dr Laming (June 21), but for other targets it can be appreciable.

J. E. Littlewood records, in his *Mathematician's Miscellany*, an account of the battle of the Falkland Islands (early in the 1914 war) from an officer who was there. The German ships were destroyed at extreme range, but it took a long time and the salvos were continually falling 100 yards to the left.

The effect of the earth's rotation was incorporated in the gunights, but this involved the tacit assumption that naval battles take place round about latitude 50°N. The double difference for 50°S and extreme range was of the order of 100 yards.

Yours faithfully,
M. G. HARMAN,
Holmwood,
37 Upper Park Road,
Camberley,
Surrey,
June 21.

A taste of honey

From Mr William Sergeant

Sir, Is Mrs Herbert's (June 17) attempt to discredit rape honey another example of the British disease of decrying anything made in these isles?

The honey produced from oilseed rape is identical to all other honey in the fact that it contains approximately 17 per cent water and 79 per cent sugars (mostly glucose and fructose). The remaining 4 per cent consists of vitamins, pigments, enzymes, minerals, etc. It is this 4 per cent that makes honey from one source different to one from another source.

Rape honey granulates to a fine paste and has little distinct flavour, which makes it ideal for children, who are often put off honey by its sometimes strong flavours.

Yours faithfully,
W. R. SERGEANT,
Gardener's Cottage,
Stragglethorpe,
Lincoln,
June 23.

Colour conscious

From Mrs James Sutherland

Sir, Although Mr Roger Hurrell (July 1), as a self-confessed caravaner, might be biased, even he might admit that a caravan-sized daffodil would be as much a blot on the landscape as most non-caravanners find a daffodil-coloured caravan. It is a matter of size.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHEA SUTHERLAND,
4 Pitt Street, W8,
July 1.

Northern Ireland

An encouraging improvement in aerospace business and tourism is being witnessed in the now less violently troubled province

Minutes after his general election triumph the Rev Ian Paisley displayed all the characteristics that so endear him to his "loyalist" followers but that have exasperated a range of British ministers sent to the "United Kingdom's" "political" "Siberia". He led his supporters in a round of hymn singing ending with the National Anthem, which drove the nationalist Social Democratic and Labour Party candidates to walk out.

Later, Mr Paisley was involved in a walk-out of his own while being interviewed at a studio of the Irish Republic's Radio Telefís Éireann. When he discovered there was a live link with Dublin where deputies from the Dail were in the discussion, the "big man" reacted with fury, the headphones and microphone were slammed down before he bellowed angrily: "You know I don't talk to people from Dail Éireann. I have no trust in you."

It was a reminder to everyone that in Ulster there is no present or future, just replays of the past. Yet when Mr James Prior, a politician of stature, arrived in the province hopes rose that after the trauma of the hunger strike he could break the deadlock. With the two communities more polarized than ever, and a party dedicated to using the "ballooning box and Armistice" to take power, rising ominously, nothing now looks less likely.

Mr Prior's attempt to give the province's politicians a forum in which to work out their future has filled a vacuum. They now have a platform, and some new blood has been introduced into the province's political life. But the Assembly, in its seventh month, appears unlikely to develop much further.

It acts as a scrutinizing body, but the prospect of any powers being devolved to it diminished when the SDLP decided to abstain from an institution it thought unworkable.

Both the Official and Democratic Unionists see the Assembly as a first stage to a return to Stormont-style majority rule. That is what the SDLP fears most, while the non-sectarian Alliance Party frankly admits there will never be devolution without power-sharing. Mr John Cusack, an Alliance member and Roman Catholic, rather surprisingly elected chairman of the Assembly's education committee with the help of Mr Paisley's party, said: "It fills a

vacuum and helps to minimize the worst effects of direct rule."

Both Unionist parties publicly declare their aim to transform the Assembly into majority rule, although they probably realize that will never be granted by Westminster. The Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) has projected a moderate image, unusual for a party led by Mr Paisley, and is keeping the Assembly operating virtually single-handedly. Members compromised on Protestant principle to allow Mr Cusack to chair the education committee, and are active on the committees they believe are useful to study legislation that would otherwise pass through the House of Commons late at night or by Order in Council.

"It is a bridge on direct rule," declares Mr Paisley, whose recently discovered responsibility has surprised civil servants at Stormont, and many others in Northern Ireland. As one said: "He's like an ordinary conservative backbencher, always willing to please and do the right thing". He even failed to exploit for propaganda purposes a visit by Dr Garret

FitzGerald to a dinner in Belfast, though it might have been different if the republic's Prime Minister had still been Charles Haughey.

Opponents allege that his party's pragmatism was no more than a pose to win votes in the election. They fear that now the strategy has evidently failed, he will revert to the Paisley of old and be prepared at some stage to torpedo the Assembly. The Official Unionists, Mr Paisley's rivals, want that to happen as quickly as possible and will attempt to force the Government's hand on returning powers to the province. They know it cannot happen without minority support, and with that not forthcoming the DUP wants the law changed to allow majority rule.

Assembly or not, the new force dominating Northern Ireland's politics is the resurgent Provisional Sinn Féin (PSF), posing an electoral challenge to the SDLP. Its rise has coincided with the belief among nationalist politicians that a solution is now not possible within the province itself. As a result the

SDLP has turned its attention to Dublin.

There, the New Ireland Forum has brought nationalists together for the first time since partition to crystallize their views on what kind of state a United Ireland would be, and what needs to be done to bring it about.

The republic, like the North under Stormont rule, has done little to develop a state in which a minority would be happy to live. Unionists, of course, decline to take part in the forum which is seen as a lifeline to the SDLP. But they are likely to take a discreet interest in its deliberations.

Neither have Unionists shown any public interest or concern at the reason for the PSF's rise and the danger it poses to the SDLP and the province's future. Some profess to prefer the PSF, rather than the SDLP, winning Parliamentary seats because that way the nationalist case goes unheard at Westminster. Others believe the PSF will fade away like Irish mist.

With violence in Ulster no longer at anything like previous levels, Mr Prior's initiative may be the last attempted by a Secretary of State in the troubled province. If it fails, continuing with direct rule, for all its faults, is probably the only option. Not an ideal one, but probably one which finds greatest acceptance in the province by offending the least number people.

Richard Ford



The beauty: anglers on Lough Melvin, Fermanagh

Pinning hopes on home firms

The province's economic planners were strongly criticized for 30 years of consistent misjudgment and lack of business sense in a study by the Northern Ireland Economic Council published last week. They had been obsessed with landing big investment projects from multinational companies and very slow to recognize the growth opportunities presented by smaller, indigenous firms.

This obsession with size had led to the rapid establishment and growth of Ulster's man-made fibres industry during the 1950s and 1960s, followed by its equally rapid demise after the 1973 oil price shock. The gloomy implications of the You Kippur War for the fibre industry and for the tanker-specialized Belfast shipyard, the other main recipient of public cash, had long gone unrecognized by the Stormont authorities. The provincial "branch" ventures of the international giants had been the first to fail when the economic going got tough.

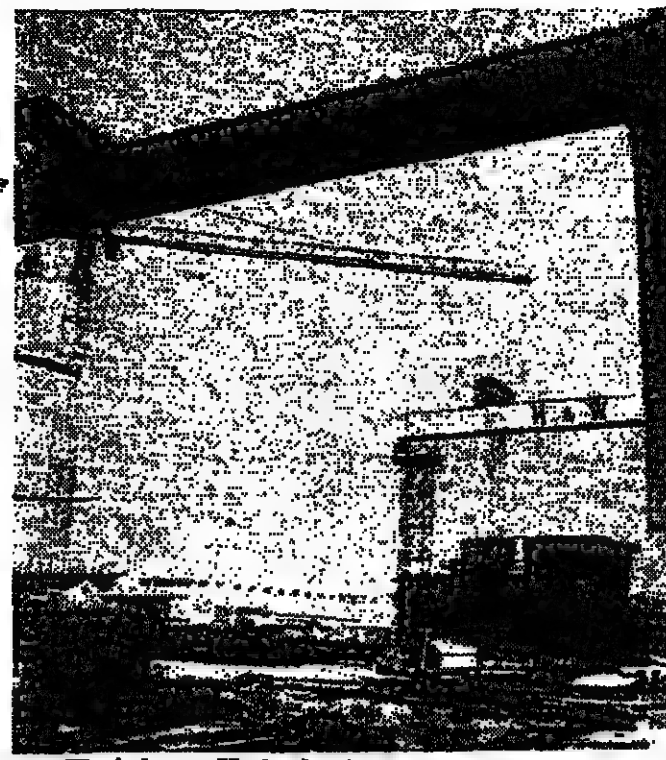
In an otherwise depressing report, these findings were music to the ears of some Ulster entrepreneurs who had long held that the prerequisites to obtaining assistance for Stormont were a shiny suit, a transatlantic accent - and to be stepping off an aeroplane at Aldergrove.

This policy has now gone into virtual reverse. Although vigorous efforts to market the province internationally still continue - particularly as the US economy is reviving and again looking for investment opportunities overseas - far more attention is being given to smaller firms and to nurturing Northern Ireland's existing industries.

The major part of the industrial development drive is now handled by the Industrial Development Board for Northern Ireland, one year old on September 1. The promotion of smaller enterprises, employing up to 50 people, is the responsibility of the separate Local Enterprise Development Unit.

Announced in March and still being introduced, the effectiveness of these cannot yet be fully assessed, but IDB and Stormont officials alike claim they are potentially the most attractive on offer throughout the western world.

They include 100 per cent industrial de-rating, making the entire province effectively one Enterprise Zone; discretionary corporation tax relief grants, paid retrospectively, which can cover up to 80 per cent of a company's liability; grants of up to 30 per cent on energy



The industry: Harland and Wolff's huge shipyard

conservation schemes; an advisory service for manufacturers which is to be based on a much enlarged automation centre at Queen's University; and discretionary grants towards the first three years' salary for high-grade management talents recruited from outside the province.

Although negotiations on the new corporation tax relief have been concluded with only one company so far, IDB officials say that this particular incentive has already made an impact on the inward-investment scene.

"Now that it is in our package, it has brought back into our net a number of US companies who had previously dropped Northern Ireland from their overseas investment plans," says deputy chief executive, David Fell.

The frailty of Northern Ireland's industrial base can be gauged from a few figures. Of a population of 1.5 million, fewer than 100,000 are in manufacturing employment after the economic blood-letting of the past few years. More than 120,000 are unemployed. The province has only 450 manufacturing companies employing more than 50 workers - of which more than 400 have already been visited by IDB officials.

It is in this existing sector, rather than the far more chancy prospects of big inward investment, that any hopes of an early economic improvement lie. "More than 100 of the firms we have talked to so far have

accepted visitors in the province over the past few months than in the equivalent period last year", the IDB reports.

Only companies tackling their own problems root and branch are being offered aid, but the board claims to have saved about 1,600 existing jobs in its first few months.

Meanwhile, the signs of revival which the IDB detects are also reflected in the small business sector, where the Local Enterprise Development Unit recently reported a record annual number of job promotions since it was established 12 years ago.

The figure of 2,550 new jobs in LED-promoted small firms created in the year ending March 31 was 900 up on the year before. With 736 in the service sector, it reflected the increasing role of service firms in Ulster's economy. Chief executive George Mackey says that inquiries continue at a high level and increasing numbers of aspiring entrepreneurs are launching their own businesses.

A similar story is told by the managers of Belfast's two-part Enterprise Zone, which is divided between a typically run-down inner-city area and newly reclaimed undeveloped land along the foreshore. Recognizing that the new province-wide incentives have largely vitiated its particular appeal for manufacturers, and recognizing, too, that it is in the business of urban renewal and regeneration rather than simply job creation, the EZ team claims that in its first 17 months, it stimulated £12.5m investment, only £2m of which came from the public sector for infra-structural works, and the rest from private industry.

Managers have been appointed for a similar two-part EZ in Londonderry, which is to be designated in September and become operational next year. Meanwhile, the Belfast EZ managers have joined with the Belfast Harbour Commissioners and other local interests to make a detailed submission to Whitehall for Belfast to be one of the three or four free ports which the Government is expected to designate next year.

Robert Rodwell

Claims to have saved many existing jobs

missions to export markets, the IDB is currently bringing over senior purchasing executives from 12 major British companies, private and public, to meet Northern Ireland manufacturers and determine how Ulster industry can help meet their requirements. Companies involved in this programme over the next few months include BP, British Airways, British Nuclear Fuels, Blue Circle, Marks and Spencer, Trust House-Porte and Woolworth's.

"With major American companies now drawing up their investment intentions for next year, we have had double the number of first-time pros-

Northern Ireland: Judge us on the facts.

1. One of the longest established industrial centres in Europe.
2. A total of 101 new manufacturing projects have been established in the last 10 years.
3. Over £800m of American investment from corporations like Hughes Tool, Ford, Armco, Hyster, United Technologies, Goodyear, DuPont and many more.
4. Where Mr. Dunlop invented the first pneumatic tyre.
5. Where Mr. Ferguson developed the first low cost farm tractor.
6. Where the world's first mobile cardiac unit was developed.
7. Where many famous ships, including the Canberra, were built.
8. Where the first rig to discover oil and gas in the North Sea was built.
9. Where the world's first vertical take-off jet was developed.
10. One of the best labour relations records in the world.
11. A total labour force of 640,000 experienced and co-operative workers.

12. Wage rates very competitive with anywhere in Europe.
13. Faster rising productivity levels than the rest of the UK since the mid 1970's.
14. Probably the most advanced training facilities in Europe.
15. A generous and comprehensive range of training grants and programmes.
16. A better GCE 'A' Level pass rate than any other region in the UK.
17. Approximately 40% of all school-leavers go on to further education.
18. Some of the finest research facilities in the UK.
19. Close links between research-based universities, the polytechnic and industry.
20. Over 2 million square feet of factory space available.
21. More than 700 acres of fully-serviced sites for immediate development.
22. More than 14,000 miles of well-maintained roads, giving the lowest traffic density in the UK.

23. An average factory-to-ship transfer time of only 2½ hours.
24. Five major commercial ports.
25. Over 150 sailings a week to Britain and the rest of the world.
26. An International Airport only 1 hour's flying time from London.
27. One of the most advanced public telecommunications networks in Europe.
28. Good-value, high quality, executive housing.
29. Some of the most beautiful, uncrowded and peaceful countryside in the UK.
30. United Kingdom's best-served area for leisure facilities.
31. One of the lowest crime rates in Europe.
32. A tariff-free EEC market of 320 million people.
33. A package of investment incentives judged by many to be the best overall in the EEC.
34. Up to 50% research and development grants.

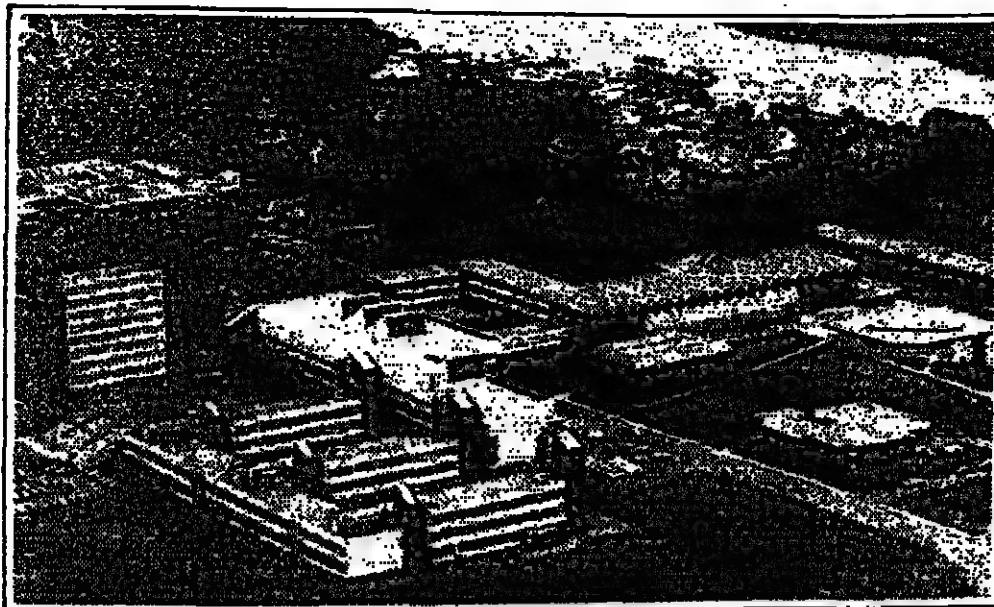
35. Up to 75% of factory costs covered by grant and tax relief.
36. Up to 80% refund of Corporation Tax.
37. Up to 90% of machinery and equipment costs met by grant and tax relief.
38. 100% industrial de-rating: no rates to pay.
39. Northern Ireland can be one of the most profitable production bases in Europe.

The facts speak for themselves, but if you'd like to know more, speak to us. We are the Industrial Development Board for Northern Ireland.

And we can help clear the way for you to take advantage of all the advantages.

Call us now on Belfast (0232) 233233 and ask for John Hughes, or write to him at IDB House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX.

IDB
Northern
Ireland



The New University of Ulster, in the north-west of the Province, has its main campus at Coleraine, and a second campus at Magee University College, Londonderry. An Industrial Unit was set up within the University in 1980 with an initial funding from The Wolfson Foundation and has gradually increased its turnover to become self-financing.

Our contribution to industry is more than academic

The Unit, through its office on the Coleraine campus, makes services across the whole spectrum of University activity available to industry on a commercial basis. A range of skills and equipment is therefore accessible to firms and organizations of all sizes. In the three years of the Unit's operation hundreds of firms and institutions both inside and outside Northern Ireland have used its services. Projects include development of new electronic products, installation of microprocessor control systems, production line problem solving, chemical, bio-chemical and physical analysis, monitoring of waste treatment systems, environmental impact surveys and production of electronic prototype devices.

In response to demands from the business community the Industrial Unit also organizes courses for industry, usually tailored to the needs of individual companies. It is particularly well equipped to cater for courses in the areas of programming and the use of microcomputers as the University offers undergraduate programmes in electronics and computing services and has available all the necessary hardware, expertise and back-up staff.

DOES YOUR FIRM OR BUSINESS HAVE A PROBLEM? PERHAPS WE CAN HELP YOU SOLVE IT. CAN WE ORGANIZE A TRAINING COURSE FOR YOU?

For more information contact:

Dr. M. Patton,
Research Manager,
New University Industrial Unit,



**The New University of
ULSTER**

Coleraine BT52 1SA,
Northern Ireland
Telephone: (0265) 4141 Ext. 378, 379

NORTHERN IRELAND

Amid collapses, real optimism

Until recently Northern Ireland's economy was usually portrayed as being balanced precariously on a tripod of shipbuilding, textiles and agriculture - a tripod with two legs being progressively shot away. The cliché is now out of date as aerospace has overtaken shipbuilding as the largest manufacturing industry and textiles have become far less important.

While agriculture produces only 6 per cent of the gross provincial product, it employs 10 per cent of the working population, and the hitherto neglected local processing and international marketing of Ulster foodstuffs are being strongly pushed as the most promising new sector for substantial economic growth.

Despite its remorseless decline in terms of jobs, the Belfast shipyard's huge cranes still physically dominate the city. Under Mr John Parker, Harland and Wolff's new chief executive, the yard can only grit its teeth, tighten its belt another notch and hope that his forecast of a world shipbuilding upturn in 18-months' time proves sound. Meanwhile, it is already proving the last two vessels on its published order books. However, subcontractors have been given approval to start work on their portions of two of a rumoured six refrigerated ships for the Blue Star Line, although the yard insists that this £65m-plus order is still under negotiation and not yet firm.

Mr Parker says the Blue Star requirement is the only substantial work around until the revival in world demand predicts. In summer weather the yard is strongly promoting its repair and conversion facilities, having just gained kudos for the conversion at short notice of three British Rail cross-Channel ferries, two finished on time and the third a week before the contract date.

It is across the shipyard wall, at Short Brothers, that Ulster's reputation in engineering is being best maintained. Shorts has won an enviable place in the world's commuter airline market, pulling well away from Swedish-American, Brazilian, Canadian and Franco-Italian rivals with the sale so far of 176 30-seat SD-330s and the 36-seat derivative, the SD-360. Almost every week brings news of further sales and production is being steadily increased to eight aircraft a month - five 360s and one of the smaller, now venerable Skyvan light freighters.

Shorts has high hopes of landing a USAF order - initially for 18 but potentially for more than 100 - of the new Shermans military freighter version of the 330. They are having to combat a virulent Congressional campaign by Irish-American Republican sympathizers, led by expatriate Ulster priest Father Sean McManus, who has alleged that the company systematically discriminates against Catholic workers. This allegation has been refuted emphatically by the management, trade unions and Shorts' Catholic employees.

Shorts is Ulster's largest employer, with 6,300 workers, and it is steadily recruiting more. The company is benefiting from repeat sales of the Seacat and Blowpipe missiles, both of which performed well in the Falklands war, and stands to gain from sales of the new Boeing 757 for which it builds major airframe parts and the engine pods.

Shorts is also involved with several other commercial aircraft programmes, including the British Aerospace 146 and the Fokker F-28, whose wings it builds. The company is bidding to become the UK production source of whichever new basic trainer is selected for the RAF. Shorts' project team must now be turning its attention to what



The ill-fated De Lorean car plant in Belfast. New hope with Sir Clive Sinclair's option to acquire the works for production of electric vehicles

will follow the 330/360 series, while the wholly state-owned company expects to return to modest profitability next year.

There is some anxiety about Lear Fan Limited, the British/American/Saudi funded project to develop a revolutionary carbon-fibre twin-turbo prop business aircraft for production in Belfast. Certification by the US Federal authorities is still some months away at best and the initial plan to deliver first production aircraft to customers this autumn has now been set back a year. The growth to the expected employment of about 2,000 has been slowed and, at last month's Paris air show, a potential competitor for the Lear Fan was unveiled. The Avyck 400 is claimed to be lighter and faster and made of even more exotic material. While the four year history of collapsing or contracting companies continues there are now grounds for modest optimism about the future growth of several major Ulster employers. Of the multinationals, Du Pont has recently opened a new

facility near Londonderry to produce Hypalon, partially compensating for the fibre run-down, while the big factory of ITC's Standard Telephones and Cables outside Belfast has offset the fall in demand for electro-mechanical telephone exchanges by breaking into a new field with an initial £7m order for radiopagers from the US Tandy Corporation.

Hyster, the forklift truck giant, last year dashed Ulster hopes by placing a new greenfield project in the Republic, but it has now made its factory on Craigavon, County Armagh, the sole production source for an entirely new range of trucks.

General Motors has two component factories in Belfast. It is well satisfied with its move into Ulster during the darkest days of the 1970s and is hiring more staff. Even the De Lorean plant, the scene of Northern Ireland's most public industrial debacle, could be revived with the option taken by Sir Clive Sinclair earlier this month to acquire it for production of an untried range of electric vehicles.

Increasing the value of Northern Ireland's agricultural produce, worth over £600m a year, is seen by Stormont officials as the best hope for generating new enterprises and jobs from purely local resources. Product ranges and export markets are being expanded under the general "Food from Britain" umbrella. Meat plants are turning to vacuum packing and are producing prepared kitchen-ready cuts for retail sale through continental supermarket chains. Last week the Killman Farmers' Co-operative commissioned a £1m apple juice extraction plant, with plans to make an assault on the £30m per annum UK market.

The Industrial Development Board is currently involved as a marriage broker on potential joint ventures, introducing Northern Ireland food producers and processors to big partners abroad, mainly retail chains. It believes that although the province is doing some basic food processing there is huge scope for more to be done.

R.R.

Tourism: ray of sunshine

Tourists are flocking back to Ulster looking for peace and tranquillity. Officials of the Northern Ireland Tourist Board believe Ulster's quiet countryside and uncluttered roads are the main reason for a revival of interest in the province after 14 years of terrorism.

Tourist figures have shown a marked improvement in each of the last few years, a trend interrupted only temporarily in 1981 by the IRA hunger strikes.

Last year the province welcomed an extra 125,000 visitors, and this season, given reasonable summer weather, hopes are high that the upwards trend will not only continue but accelerate.

One Tourist Board official said: "People are beginning to realize that Ulster is not nearly as dangerous a place as it would appear sometimes from their TV screens. Indeed, with our largely traffic-free roads, much lower prices than the Republic and almost deserted beaches, Northern Ireland has a lot to offer."

Now, after years of taking low profile in promoting Ulster as a holiday destination, the Board is becoming more aggressive in its approach, running exhibitions abroad and hosting a constant stream of visits by travel writers and journalists, mainly from Europe and America.

In March it launched a £70,000 advertising campaign in Great Britain - its first promotion on the UK mainland since the start of the troubles - and is now assessing the response.

The differential between sterling and the Irish punt, and the weak state of the Eire



Dunluce Castle, Antrim, perched on top of spectacular cliffs

journalists and those more interested in sensationalism have been followed by plane-loads of travel writers. They have been shown the other side of the province and indications are that their many articles are bearing fruit.

The message has been getting across, particularly in America, that there is another side to the province to that often blinkered one portrayed by some Irish American politicians.

In Europe, Ulster, particularly the Fermanagh Lakeland, is becoming increasingly popular, with Germany and France heading the "visitors' league table. Boating holidays are the prime attraction, but Fermanagh has also been enjoying a rich tourist harvest thanks to its coarse fishing.

Welcome increase in the number of visitors from Eire

economy generally, has resulted in the biggest increase in the number of visitors from the South. The number of tourists from Eire last year was up by 100,000, and signs are that there will be another sizeable increase this summer.

With petrol almost £1 a gallon cheaper in Northern Ireland and a significant price difference in many household items, alcohol and cigarettes, Ulster's border towns in particular have been enjoying boom times.

But Belfast too has been welcoming more Eire visitors than since 1969, and Tourist Board officials are hoping they and their friends will be back for longer stays in the peak holiday period just about to begin.

The province's cheaper prices are also encouraging visitors to the Republic to travel to the north, and spend at least part of their Irish holiday in Ulster. Places like the Ulster American Folk Park near Omagh and the ancestral homes of some of the 13 US presidents of Ulster stock are prime attractions for visitors from across the Atlantic.

Rather than actively promoting Ulster abroad during the worst years of the troubles, the Tourist Board has been letting journalists from all over the world spread the gospel for them. The legions of political

Coarse fishermen cannot believe their luck

Ever since a population explosion of roach in the Fermanagh lakes some 10 years ago, the county has been an English match angler's paradise.

Sponsors have flocked to back international competitions and there is a major event almost every weekend in summer following the £15,000 Sealink Classic in May, the richest freshwater angling event in Europe.

Ninety per cent of the coarse fishermen come from England and cannot believe their luck when catches are weighed in hundredweights instead of a few ounces as on their local canals back home.

A Tourist Board survey, due for release soon, will reveal that more than 50 per cent of all visitors to the province last year came with the aim of visiting friends or relations as well as seeing the countryside.

The survey will also show that Ulster's many forest parks - the result of skilful merging of commercial forestry interests and recreational needs by the

Forestry Service - are high on the list of the province's attractions.

Places like Crawfordspoint Country Park, a few miles outside Belfast on the shore of Belfast Lough, Tollymore Forest Park on the slopes of the scenic Mourne Mountains at Newcastle, and the nearby Murlough Nature Reserve all attract more than 200,000 visitors each year.

Some of the smaller parks in the province have their appeal because of their remoteness - they afford better opportunities for observing wildlife in their natural environment.

The Ulster Museum in Belfast is high on the list for visitors, as also are exhibitions such as the Ulster Folk Museum at Cultra and of course the American Folk Park near Omagh.

The Province boasts many beautiful "National Trust" properties, the Giant's Causeway and its unique rock formations the best known.

Local crafts can also be seen, from the making of pottery on the shores of Lough Erne to the artistry of Tyrone Crystal at Dungannon. For those who fancy a drop of the hard stuff, all roads lead to the Old Bushmills Distillery in North Antrim.

Of course, there are a few visitors - mostly Americans - who cannot resist a peep at the other landmarks of the Province... places like the Falls Road and South Armagh. But usually it's a case of a quick look and back to sample the other side of the province, the side that is rapidly replacing the old TV image.

A last word by German travel writer Herbert Piller in an article for *Hessische Allgemeine*. He writes: "To walk between trains round the four corners of Frankfurt railway station courts more dangers than a drive along the hundreds of kilometres of Northern Ireland's coastline".

Brian Ogle
News Letter, Belfast.

Maintaining high standards against school cutbacks

At first glance Northern Ireland seems to be an educator's nightmare. The province's children have never known peace and come from some of the poorest backgrounds in Europe, while religious differences force the education authorities to maintain two parallel school systems while budgets shrink and pupil numbers plummet.

From small and often under-resourced schools young people go on to face a frighteningly high level of unemployment, the bleak prospect that even the most practical of degrees or diplomas might not get them a job. But astonishingly Northern Ireland's children do outstandingly well at school, and in other areas the province's education and training services prompt, interest and admiration. It has pioneered a comprehensive youth training scheme, and has gained a reputation for its applied university research.

Paradoxically, it seems that the very conditions which bode so ill for education actually help to encourage achievement and innovation. From the start the province's pupils edge ahead of their Welsh and English peers. National testing of both maths and English at primary level has shown the province leading the field, and pupils also do well in maths at secondary school, although their science achievements are poor.

At O and A level, Northern Ireland's pupils do consistently better than those across the water, particularly at the higher levels. In 1982 the O level pass rate was 62 per cent, compared with 58 per cent in England and 53 per cent in Wales. Eleven per cent of school leavers have three or more A levels, compared to 8 per cent in England and Wales.

No one knows why this should be so, although there is much speculation. Chronic unemployment has helped to persuade more highly qualified people to go into teaching, for

one thing. Most of Northern Ireland's primary teachers have O level maths, which is certainly not the case elsewhere.

In addition, almost all secondary schools are selective and strongly geared towards an exam-based curriculum, which encourages standards. Pupils as young as six get homework, although the primary school day is shorter than elsewhere.

This is what parents want. As in Scotland, schooling is prized dearly as a route to advancement, while in recent troubled years the schools themselves have come to be seen as havens of stability and security. Despite the images of street violence that come out of the province, both truancy and juvenile crime rates are low.

All this is in many ways the triumph of hope over experience, since young people face poor prospects when they leave school. One in four of 16- and 17-year-olds is either unemployed or on a government training scheme, and this proportion will worsen when this summer's school leavers flood out onto the labour market.

Partly thanks to the commitment of the present Northern Ireland Secretary, Mr James Prior, the province managed to launch a wide-ranging vocational education and training scheme a year ahead of similar plans for England and Wales. Just over 11,000 youngsters are now on the Youth Training Programme, which is run jointly by the education and manpower services and which has piloted a number of new approaches. Notable among these is an attempt to provide "profiles" of all the work experience and further education undertaken by trainees, which is being watched closely by youth trainers in the rest of the country.

At the other end of the educational scale, Northern Ireland's higher education is in ferment.

Continued on facing page

EDUCATION AND INNOVATION FOR INDUSTRY

Queen's University plays a vital role in Northern Ireland's industry and commerce by undertaking innovative research which is directly applicable in both large and small firms, by providing a range of specialist services through the Industrial Liaison Office and by supplying highly-skilled graduates who will play a major part in the Province's economic future.

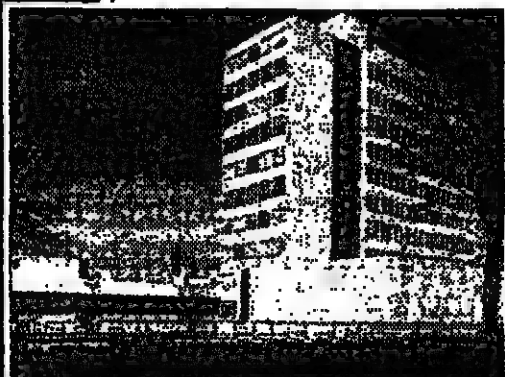
Projects in which Queen's has been involved include:

- 1 An extensive microprocessor and microcomputer-based Management Information System was developed and implemented for Standard Telephones & Cables (NI) Ltd. Two further systems have been designed for other firms and are being installed.
- 2 A continuing project has increased the fuel economy of two-stroke engines by 30-40%, with important applications in Yamaha (Japan) and Mercury Marine (USA).
- 3 The University's waste-energy device is going into commercial production with two Japanese companies. The future potential for electricity supply for offshore islands and for navigation buoys is high.
- 4 A "diabetic watch", which automatically supplies insulin doses directly into the patient's bloodstream over a seven-day period and eliminates the need for injections has been developed and is going into production.
- 5 A low-cost jet engine which uses "off-the-shelf" high-technology components and reduces cost by a factor of 6 has been developed.
- 6 A device has been invented for investigating abnormalities in joints without the need for surgery. This will provide for the first time a method of detecting congenital hip deformity in babies early enough to take corrective action.
- 7 The University is working with Freeman Fox & Partners on the design of suspension bridges and with a local industrial research association on the use of woven fabrics for earth embankment reinforcement.
- 8 Optimum aerodynamic designs have been created to control the flow of smoke from the funnels of large ships so that passengers and crew are not affected. These designs have been used by Harland & Wolff Ltd. to great effect.
- 9 Testing is underway on the fatigue resistance and damage tolerance of carbon-fibre composite materials for use on aircraft by Short Bros.

The University has five specialist units employing 25 staff solely on advising and consulting work with industry and commerce:

• Industrial Liaison Office • Automation Centre • Computer Centre

• Materials Testing Station • Wolfson Signal Processing Unit.



Firms interested in any of these services should contact in the first instance:

The Industrial Liaison Office (Dept. T)
The Queen's University of Belfast
Belfast BT7 1NN

Telephone: (0232) 661111 Ext. 4004
Telex: 74407



THE ARTS

Colin Murry (left) is still trying to put the record straight on the relationship of his father John Middleton Murry and Katherine Mansfield (right). Interview by Caroline Moorehead

The anguish of a lost love

On December 14, 1915, Katherine Mansfield wrote to her husband John Middleton Murry from her exiled sickbed in Bandon in France: "I am desperately disappointed, I must confess, and I think it is awfully, awfully cruel. Once I get better, I'll forgive you if you don't write, but oh - to lie in this silent room, and know the postman has been..." Four years later, this time from Ospedale in San Remo and soon to die, she wrote: "If I do not get a letter today it will be too dreadful. My mind is paralysed with dismay and apprehension. No one to speak to - like Robinson Crusoe: he lived alone. Worse - ah much much worse."

What John Middleton Murry replied or indeed whether he replied at all to these pleas has never been properly documented, and history has cast him remorselessly in the role of a cold, egotistical and uncaring husband. Now, though, for the first time, his own letters to her of the same period, from 1911, when they first met, to 1923, when tuberculosis finally killed Katherine, have been published (Constable, £9.95). They are gentle, anguished and immensely loving.

He calls her affectionately, "Worm" and "Wig". As late as the spring of 1920 he is making plans for the house they will have "when the smiling days come". They could perhaps serve to redress the literary balance and give him the more generous part he undoubtedly deserves.

According to his only surviving son, Colin, a writer himself and former schoolteacher living on the banks of the Dart in Devonshire, they are not, however, likely to do so. "The myth of my father's heartlessness is now too deeply established. When Anthony Alpers' biography of him appeared in 1954, and went some way towards describing the truth, there was talk of whitewashing. Angela Carter described my father in a review as an evil man, a vampire sucking the blood of his wife. I wrote a letter, and it was published, but what good does that ever do?"

Why did John Middleton Murry not choose to defend himself? After Katherine Mansfield died he went off to court her in the name of his own in order to be entirely on his own. "While there he underwent a mystical experience, and believed somehow that he had become aware of Katherine's presence. That was a crucial moment in his life," explains Colin Murry. On his return to London and to his journalism and

editing Middleton Murry now set about establishing the wife he had just lost as a great writer. "I have a theory that he really wanted Katherine to have the last word. He seemed to understand that when people have TB they live a kind of posthumous existence and make statements they know aren't true. Two volumes of her stories were not enough: it was the *Scraps*, the *Letters* and the *Journal* that made her. Unfortunately, in creating the character so admired by Katherineologists, he left himself to be painted in an extraordinarily black light, a cross between Iago and Uriah Heep."

The portrait, says Colin Murry, is absolutely false one. "He wrote and he wrote and he wrote. Katherine relied on him utterly; for love and for his criticism. He could spot the real thing." The father he remembers is by contrast a kindly, somewhat remote man, very shy and fond of children, a figure of sudden enthusiasms and prone to make appalling but endearing mistakes.

When Katherine Mansfield died he was 34, attractive to women and needing their love and company. In 1924 Middleton Murry married again, a 22-year-old writer called Violet Le Maistre. "She had an extraordinary physical resemblance to Katherine."

He saw her as a heaven-sent reincarnation. They bought a coast-guard station in Abbotsbury and had, his sister, Weg, and then, in 1926, me. By then Violet was ill, with tuberculosis. To Middleton Murry's horror, she said to him: "I'm so glad this has happened. Now you'll have to love me as much as you loved Katherine."

Then more extraordinary things happened. Her handwriting began to change. It became so like Katherine's that even my father couldn't recognize it, as if she were possessed by Katherine's spirit. My father nursed her for 18 months. He must have felt he was cursed."

Even before Violet was dead, however, Middleton Murry, craving normality, was having an affair with an apparently "healthy and good humoured" woman called Betty who had come to nurse his wife. He soon married her. "It was the biggest mistake of his life. She was a virago. We had a quite extraordinary childhood, my father battling for his life with this madwoman." By her Middleton Murry had two more children, Mary and David. The family's life was rent by colossal scenes, physical violence and extreme unhappiness. After nine years, he moved on once more, this time to

find "idyllic happiness" with Mary Gamble, who later became his fourth wife and with whom he lived until his death in 1957.

In his will, he made the Society of Authors his literary executors and in time his papers went to join Katherine Mansfield's in the Alexander Turnbull Library. It was not until the late Seventies that Cherry Hankin, a lecturer in New Zealand, asked permission to publish his letters to his first wife. "He once said to me," remembers Colin Murry, "I've really lived four quite separate lives. I wonder if they overlap at all."

Despite copious writings, biographies, autobiographies and memoirs, only the first of these four is remembered by the wider public and by Katherine Mansfield's admirers. Even Middleton Murry's literary criticism, his founding of the *Adelphi* magazine as a platform for D. H. Lawrence and the *Adelphi* Centre as a meeting place for socialists and intellectuals of the Thirties, and his pacifist farming community in East Anglia are largely forgotten. Colin Murry is now editing a million words of his father's journals, to add to his own two autobiographical attempts to restore to him a more honest and likeable reputation.

Impressive virtuosity and commanding stage presence: Laura Hussey with Bryan Hewison

Dance

Royal Ballet School

Where should one's sights be set in judging the Royal Ballet School's annual performances? The dancers lack stage experience but many are already of an age when contemporaries are road are dancing professionally.

By chance, two of the three works given on Saturday (and continuing this week at Sadler's Wells) offered direct comparison with companies performing in London during the week.

The only work exclusive to the students was *The White Goddess*, made for them by Michael Corder. It is a grey ballet, in design and mood, and showed that the young dancers can walk, stand, sit or be carried around with the sort of serious air that is meant (the programme note says) to express "the creative spirit's struggle with oppression, inspiration, manipulation and disillusionment". Doubtless that will serve them in good stead. The music was Martin's *Toccata e due canzoni*.

The other ballets offered more of a challenge. *Don Quixote*, which the Boston Ballet were giving at the Coliseum, Amman, and Sara Gallie danced those with more polish but less verve than the Bostonians.

However, Laura Hussey in the ballerina role would have adorned any professional production. Impressive in its virtuosity (light, soaring jumps; a swift, sure series of fouettés both single and double), her dancing also had personality and flair. Her partner, Bryan Hewison, had a commanding stage presence, but there was no chance to see whether his dancing matches his strong, helpful partnering as the male role was divided, with Kevin O'Hare as the nimble but not yet very powerful soloist. Sarah Green's solo had notable poise.

Symphony in D was, inevitably, less pointed in its wit than the Houston Ballet's production earlier in the week: experience tells in jokes about dancing. However, the youngsters showed a consistently lively spirit. Katherine Hewison, a quiet, serious girl, was the ballerina judged her effects nicely as the girl who finds it difficult to get a partner, and sit up the stage with her smile. Shirochiro Sadamatsu was notable among the men. Jiri Kylian, this ballet's choreographer, danced Albrecht at the school performance 15 years ago. He probably never danced so well again, but his career shows another route to success. John Percival

Max Bell

David Bowie

Milton Keynes

It was unfortunate that David Bowie chose to play the last of his recent British concerts in Milton Keynes Bowl. The venue served the purpose of allowing 80,000 people a glimpse of their hero but the enormity of the bowl destroyed any sense of occasion and rendered the atmosphere sterile.

A large video screen above the stage only compounded the illusion that those at the front were watching a different concert from the majority clustered around the perimeter.

Bowie and his 11-piece band, including a workmanlike horn section and backing vocalists in the Simms Brothers, stuck to the same format adopted at their Wembley dates. The singer seems to have reinterpreted a lot of his material and placed it in the light of modern funk context of his *Let's Dance* album. Once again the bowl did Bowie's "engagements" no favours, muffling the big band's occasional subtleties on more complex songs like "Breaking Glass" and subduing expectations on his better new compositions like "Cat People".

Bowie was unable to sustain any degree of excitement throughout the set. The simpler pop of "Sorrow", "Life on Mars" and his current hit "China Girl" were the only real highlights in the opening hour, but they were followed by numbers where the density of the sound worked against Bowie and became lost. The guitarist Carlos Alomar tried manfully to keep a lighter rein on the essential rhythm and found an admirable foil in the bassist Carmine Rojas. Alomar's partner, the slightly doll and traditional rock guitarist Earl Slick, was merely surplus to requirements.

The evening lived up briefly when Bowie revisited the more soulful period of "Young Americans"; then his voice could be heard and appreciated. Similarly "Space Oddity", the 1969 song that first brought him to public notice, showed off his growing vocal maturity. For the rest, although some quarter of a million people saw Bowie perform over the weekend, very few of them will have seen him to advantage. For such a potentially electric artist this was a distinctly unmemorable occasion.

As recently announced by PHS, Her Majesty the Queen was presented by the National Book League - that worthy, even essential, mausoleum at Wandsworth - with a "library" of 25 books. Martyo Goff, the League's energetic director, has been reported in the trade press as saying the books were chosen with an eye to likely guests at Balmoral and Sandringham. "We didn't include fiction because we felt the variation in taste was too great."

That is marvellous, coming from a sometime novelist himself, and one who has for years reviewed fiction for the *Daily Telegraph*. Is "the variation in taste" Her Majesty's, or that of her guests? Or Mr Goff's and his fellow selectors? Or the authors? It is quite bewildering, especially as *History of the British Cavalry*, Volume III, by the Marquess of Anglesey is one of the selected titles. Is it assumed that every guest will be familiar with Volumes I and II?

Should the Queen not be encouraged by the NBL to choose (not to say buy; authors need royalties, pun certainly intended) books for herself? The fact that the idea was purloined from the USA, where the President is presented annually with a substantial library for the White House, should be neither here nor there; but if Her Majesty has to be spooned by the British book trade - and it is suggested that the presentation will be an annual one - some proper books should be included: poetry, fiction, drama, imaginative non-fiction. Literature is something we are supposed still to be good at.

Mark Collins, erstwhile head of Fontana and younger son of the late Sir William (Billy), having resigned from the family publishing house indicates more than the end of an era. This is the first time since 1919, when the house was established, that there has not been a member of the Collins family on the board, let alone running the company. As he was the only Collins to remain loyal to the present management and its chairman,

It is to be hoped that Lord Gower, the new Minister for the Arts (who, of course, should not have a view as to how the Arts Council disposes of its largesse), will persuade the chairman of the Council, Sir William Rees-Mogg, to look more closely at the frivolous attitude of the invidious Literature Panel. If it were to be given to publishers rather than to literary authors - and there is a case for it, as well as to bookshops - better to give it to a successful, serious and popular imprint such as Penguin or Virago. If anyone wants to read *The Polyglot*, there is hardly a shortage of copies around.

E.J. Craddock

Television

House of cards

RHINO (Central) began with a picture of the ways things used to be. "Princess Margaret's Words to Schoolchildren" was the title of the newsreel and there they were, smiling and clean and obedient. Contemporary schoolchildren are, it seems, more the material for video nasties than for newsreels and the opening sequence showed a gang of young thugs pursuing an Indian child to the gates of the school.

This was the third of four dramas about modern education, all of them written by David Leland. And we were back again with his version of the blackboard jungle: "The School of Rock" and "The School of Rock" and "The School of Rock". The tone of moral outrage which these films have adopted might give the impression that we were being shown "the truth" about conditions in English schools, but there is an element of sensationalism present also which suggests that this is not in fact the case: what we get, instead, is a conflation of documentary techniques with a melodramatic theme.

In last night's story, a black teenager, Angie, has a habit of "bunking off" from school. She is placed "in a care package" from the banalities implied by that noun, is recaptured and put in a "secure unit". The cards are certainly stacked against her, although they have of course all been carefully placed and designed by Mr Leland himself. It is a familiar story; no hope.

William Gerhardt's *The Polyglot* was published in 1923. The novel was reissued in 1947 as part of a "collected uniform edition", and again in 1970 by Macdonald as part of a "revised definitive edition". It is a worthy novel of kind which suggests the Modern Movement passed the author who died in 1977) by. It is as Michael Holroyd, that admirable supporter of lame dogs if not lost causes, who persuaded Macdonald to reissue *Polyglot*. The series collapses after publication of a few titles.

Copies of this edition are relatively easy to acquire second-hand - relatively, because few copies were printed. It has been reissued again, in hardback at £95, with, yes, an introduction by Michael Holroyd. It could be one of the most unnecessary acts of republication of the century but that, presumably, is the concern of the new publishers, Secker & Warburg. No so: they would not have brought it out if their own volition, on their own commercial (if not literary) judgment. It is financed by the Arts Councils one of the first titles under scheme to reissue neglected twentieth-century classics.

It is to be hoped that Lord Gower, the new Minister for the Arts (who, of course, should not have a view as to how the Arts Council disposes of its largesse), will persuade the chairman of the Council, Sir William Rees-Mogg, to look more closely at the frivolous attitude of the invidious Literature Panel. If it were to be given to publishers rather than to literary authors - and there is a case for it, as well as to bookshops - better to give it to a successful, serious and popular imprint such as Penguin or Virago. If anyone wants to read *The Polyglot*, there is hardly a shortage of copies around.

E.J. Craddock

Concert

Promise of riches to come

and Jonathan Best, showed promise of riches to come, and many already there, while Jane Highfield and Sally Daley, the sopranos, were always light and secure.

Then two more soloists appeared to brighten the concert immeasurably. First there was Carlotta Garriga in Mark-Vic's own *Pavane*, a piece for piano and small orchestra dating from 1931. At the time it must have seemed quite a shocking work with its violent, jazzy *moto perpetuo* of the last. Nowadays though this kind of music seems like bread and

Stephen Pettitt

Cambridge tripos results

Geographical Tripos, Part I

Geographical Tripos, Part II

Geographical Tripos, Part III

Geographical Tripos, Part IV

Geographical Tripos, Part V

Geographical Tripos, Part VI

Geographical Tripos, Part VII

Geographical Tripos, Part VIII

Geographical Tripos, Part IX

Geographical Tripos, Part X

Investment and Finance

City Editor
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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 709.8
FT 100 82.13
Bargains: 23.03
Datastream USM Leaders:
97.07
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones
Index 8935.66
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index
983.72
New York: Dow Jones Average
1225.26

CURRENCIES

LONDON
Sterling \$1.5315
Index 84.2
DM 3.89
FF 11.69
Yen 366
Dollar
Index 124.8
Gold
\$416.50

(Friday close)
NEW YORK CLOSE
Gold \$418
Sterling \$1.5292
(Friday close)

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rate 9 1/2
3 month Interbank 9 1/2-9 1/4
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 1/2-9 1/4
3 month DM 5 1/2-5 1/4
3 month FF 14 1/2-14 1/4
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period May 4 to June
7, 1983 inclusive: 10.334 per
cent.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: Bett Brothers, Birmingham Pallet Group, Clevehouse Investment Trust, ESB Group, Standard Securities, TSB Gift Fund (first quarter), Finalists: Amersham International, Birmingham Mint, Norcross, Wheway Watson Holdings.
WEDNESDAY - Interims: Glass Glover Group, Phillips Patents (Holdings), Finalists: Amalgamated Distillers Products, Astra Industrial Group, Evans of Leeds, Gordon and Goult, Imperial Continental Gas Association, Inman Leisure, Raxmore, Tex Abrasives, Textures Jersey, RW Toothill, Kelvin Watson.
WEDNESDAY - Interims: Blandford-Pernaglas Holdings (amended), Finalists: Equity Consort Investment Trust, Marston, Thompson and Evered, Alexander, Russell, Sutcliffe, Speakman and Co.
THURSDAY - Interims: Eldridge Pope and Co, Scan Data International, St Andrew Trust, Finalists: Braithwaite and Co Engineers, General Electric Co, F H Lloyd Holdings, Fitch Lovell (amended), James Latham.
FRIDAY - Interims: Capital Reserve Fund, TSL Thermal Syndicate, Finalists: James H Dennis, Executives Clothing, Fuller Smith and Turner, Highgate Optical and Industrial, Stonehill Holdings.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

TODAY - Allied Leather Industries, Grosvenor Victoria Hotel, SW1 (Noon).
TOMORROW - Argus Press Stratton House, Piccadilly W1 (11.10); Belgrave (Blackheath), Station Road, Rowley Regis, Warley (Noon); English National Investment Company, 26 Finsbury Square, EC2 (Noon); London Sumatran Hotel, 110, Great Tower Street, EC3 (11.30); Young & Co's Brewery, West Centre Hotel, Little Road, Farnham, SW16 (Noon).
WEDNESDAY - Athlone, 2 St Mary Ave, EC4 (12.30); CASE, Caxton Way, Watford Business Park, Watford (Noon); C. E. Heath, Queens Room, Baltic Exchange, 14-20 St Mary Ave, EC3 (Noon); London & Northern Group, Essex Hall, Essex Street, WC2 (8.00); London Trust Company, Connaught Rooms, Great Queens Street, WC2 (Noon); J. Sainsbury, Flatstons Hall, 1 London Way, EC2 (Noon); William Sindell, Gonville Hotel, Cambridge (12.15); TR North America Investment Trust, Marmalade House, 2 Puddle Dock, EC4 (12.45); Thomas Warrington & Sons, Queens Hotel, City Road, Chester (11.00); Park Trailer Holdings, Yafford Road, Northampton, Yorkshire (3.00).
THURSDAY - Bremner, 44 Glassford Street, Glasgow (10.30); Fine Art Developments, Fine Art House, Queen Street, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire (4.00); Parkland Textile (Holdings), Parkway Hotel, Leeds (12.30); URM, Glaziers Hall, 9 Motagu Close, SE1 (Noon); Ward White, Ironmongers' Hall, Barbican (Noon).
FRIDAY - Buckley's Brewery, The Rymybuck, Cwmbrini, Swansea (10.45); Fidelity Radio, Portman Inter-Continental, Gloucester Suite, 22 Portman Square, London W1 (11.00); First Castle Electronics, Waterford Mill, Darwen, Lancashire (Noon); Inchope, Queens Room, Baltic Exchange, 14-20 St Mary Ave, EC3 (Noon); Lynton Holdings, 1-2 (Noon); Anne Mews, Madox Street, W1 (Noon); Morgan Crucible Company, Institute of Directors, 116 Pall Mall, SW1 (11.30); Salford, Albany Room, White House, Albany Street (Albany Street entrance), NW1 (11.00).

CARRIAN DEAL: British Caledonian has agreed to buy Carrian Far East Airways, a Hongkong based ground handling unit from the troubled Carrian Group.

Britain overtakes West German steel productivity

BSC set to break even this year but 10,000 more jobs could go

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The British Steel Corporation, which in January was losing money at the rate of £9m a week, has cut its losses to £2m a week, and according to Mr Ian MacGregor, the outgoing chairman, is set to break even in 1983-84, a year earlier than expected.

However, he said, "substantial" additional job losses were needed to maintain improvements to efficiency.

Mr MacGregor, addressing a press conference to mark the end of his three-year BSC contract, declined to put a figure on the number of redundancies. But it is thought that a further 10,000 jobs could go.

Since 1979-80, the BSC workforce has been reduced from 166,400 to 78,400, with the number of steel workers down to 36,000. In the past, Mr MacGregor has said that the BSC labour force must

come down to at least 70,000 if international competitiveness is to be regained.

He said at the weekend: "The more efficient British Steel is, the fewer people who turn out the product, the more secure it will be and the quicker it will be the recipient of the capital it needs."

Break-even in this financial year was possible, he said, provided that the pound stayed unchanged against the US dollar and European currencies, and that the European Commission exercised tight control over present production and sales quotas and put the steel crisis restructuring programme into effect promptly.

"If these things are not done, then we are in danger of being inundated with imports," he said.

Mr MacGregor, who takes over as chairman of the National Coal Board on Sep-



MacGregor: warning

tember 1, said that the BSC's break-even level had been reduced from a weekly output level of 500,000 tonnes of liquid steel in the summer of 1980 to a present figure of 280,000 tonnes.

BSC productivity had also improved dramatically compared with West Germany, reputedly the most efficient

steelmakers in Europe. Output per man per year in 1982 was 176 tonnes against 208 tonnes in Germany; in the first quarter of 1983, it was up to 230 tonnes - 15 tonnes per man ahead of the Germans.

Mr MacGregor also defended his controversial proposal to form a joint venture with US Steel, involving the export of steel slabs from the Ravenscraig works in Scotland to US Steel's Fairless plant in Philadelphia.

The deal, which would, in effect, mean the privatisation of Ravenscraig, includes a five-year contract for selling £3,000m worth of steel - a sum that would give "dramatic improvement" to the BSC's overall costs.

Further talks between the two companies will take place this week, centring on the level of costs rather than price, Mr MacGregor said. He was confident the deal would be completed. Ravenscraig would lose

about 1,500 jobs, he said.

Britain, which has been told by the European Commission to cut another 500,000 tonnes of finished steel capacity in the next 2 1/2 years, could accommodate the reduction through the Ravenscraig deal or by a second so-called Phoenix privatisation operation, expected to be concluded soon, involving a rationalisation of the BSC and private-sector engineering steel industry.

In a move parallel to the BSC-US Steel deal, Bethlehem Steel, America's second largest steel company, will modernize two ageing plants through a \$500m (£330m) international deal.

The deal has been arranged by a consortium put together by Voest-Alpine International Corporation, the American subsidiary of a state-owned Austrian company, which will build casting machinery for making steel at the plants.

City Editor's Comment

Brazil poses IMF a \$90bn question

The need for a solution to the acute liquidity problems afflicting Brazil is becoming increasingly urgent. After a lull following the imposition of the initial rescue package earlier this year, the \$90,000m Brazilian debt problem is again casting an ugly shadow over the world banking system.

Negotiations between Brazil, the banks and the International Monetary Fund in the days ahead will be critical.

Profligate

The various rescue packages put together for the debt-burdened economies of Latin America, owing \$300,000m between them, have rested on the presumption that if immediate liquidity problems can be solved and governments encouraged or forced to eschew their profligate ways, then a resumption of world growth will take care of the rest.

This essentially short-term strategy has had a fair degree of short-term success.

Mexico, owing about \$900m, has more or less managed to stick to its IMF programme, and is \$1.7bn trade deficit into a hefty surplus, expected to be \$5bn for the first half of 1983 compared with the full-year target of \$7bn. This had allowed the country to delay a \$1.2bn drawing on the \$5bn loan from commercial banks.

Inflation and the budget deficit may still exceed IMF targets and some economists are predicting a 4 per cent drop in gross domestic product this year. The strains that is placing on the economy and the resulting political tensions should not be underestimated. However, on short-term financial tests, bankers are relaxed about Mexico.

Peru signed an agreement last week with the banks for \$45m of new loans and a rescheduling of

\$380m of existing debt. A refinancing package for Cuba should be signed later this month and Chile's rescheduling is moving ahead well.

It is too early to measure the long-term success of these packages. However, in the case of Brazil, not even the short-term aims have been achieved.

With the wisdom of hindsight, bankers now blame the poor coordination of the original rescue leading to tensions between the big banks and the small American regional banks, the emphasis placed on restoring interbank lines and the fact that not enough money was made available to Brazil in the first place. They also blame Brazil's failure to take sufficiently tough measures.

Having breached the IMF criteria, Brazil has been denied the second \$411m tranche of the commercial bank loan.

A new more representative 14-bank advisory group is looking at ways of making good the failure of the original rescue. This year some \$3bn to \$4bn of new money may be needed. But all depends on agreement between the IMF and Brazil.

Compromise

Meanwhile, the IMF's reputation is on the line. Having coerced banks into lending more to Brazil and others on the basis of its economic prescriptions, it cannot afford to be soft. The signs are that it will stick out for action on Brazil's budget deficit and seek de-indexing of the economy.

But the room for compromise is much less than when the IMF programme was first agreed, perhaps rather too hurriedly. And the Brazilian Government, although well on the way to achieving the targeted \$6bn trade surplus, will find it increasingly hard to impose yet more austerity.

US challenge to stockbrokers

By Our Financial Staff

American broking houses are poised to challenge London stockbrokers for investment cash.

US firms are planning to develop in London an "over the counter" market, which in the United States has about 16 times as many companies as the New York Stock Exchange and is now seen as the starting point for many companies.

But the OTC is unlikely to rival Britain's Unlisted Securities Market. Those companies likely to use the OTC to raise capital are unlikely to be mature enough to apply for a USM quote.

In a separate move aimed at promoting the OTC, licensed dealers in securities have already sought advice from the

Council for the Securities Industry. Originally the traders suggested the CSI might employ more staff to vet companies wanting an OTC quote.

The CSI has suggested the group should organize itself as the Association of Market Makers before its application for CSI membership is considered.

Conditions for the development of a British OTC are now considered more favourable because of the tax concessions given to investors under the Government's business expansion scheme.

Instead of going to the bank to raise a loan, the potential entrepreneur would approach the stockbroker. The firm would draw up a prospectus and

sell the shares to its and other firms' clients. The investor would then be able to claim relief on his purchase.

The broker would continue to make a market in the shares so investors could buy and sell, as firms do in the United States, but in a way which is not permitted to firms which are members of the London Stock Exchange.

The market would be more attractive than investment in the Stock Exchange or the Unlisted Securities Market because of the tax concession. And, as the American firms have considerable expertise in making use of tax shelters on behalf of clients, some see this as a logical development for them to pursue in Britain.

Plan for £50m coal project in Ulster

By Andrew Cornelius

The Government is expected to give the go-ahead later this month for the development of the first phase of a £50m open cast coal mining project which could create 500 jobs and help solve Northern Ireland's longer term energy problems.

The ambitious scheme is the brainchild of the board of Burnett & Hallamshire Holdings, the Sheffield-based open cast mining company. Last year the company announced the discovery of about 300 million tons of coal deposits on a 300-acre site near Loch Neagh, 10 miles from Belfast.

Mr George Helsby, chairman of Burnett, has indicated that there are sufficient coal reserves at Loch Neagh to supply the domestic and power needs of the province for the next 25 years. If the Government grants planning permission for development of the site Burnett intends to build a £10m pilot plant which would employ about 50 people and could be fully operational by the end of the year.

In the meantime Mr Helsby is also pressing for an urgent decision on the more ambitious plan to build a £50m plant which could employ 500 people

and produce 15 million tons of coal a year by 1987. The project would transform Northern Ireland into a net exporter of coal at prices which would be up to 60 per cent cheaper than those charged by the National Coal Board.

The project largely depends on winning a government go-ahead for the £100m conversion of the 600MW oil-fired power station at Kilroot in the province to coal supplied from the new field. Discussions have already begun with GEC and NEI over the design and supply of boilers which would make this conversion possible.

Burnett's plans also include the establishment of a factory to build coal "brickettes" in Northern Ireland for the supply of coal to domestic users there and in Continental Europe.

The Burnett board is hoping to win approval for the pilot scheme from the Northern Ireland Office and Department of Energy within the next few weeks. However, a decision on the more ambitious project will depend on the outcome of a series of interconnected decisions which the government must make over future energy strategy in Northern Ireland.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Imports hit textiles and clothes

As consumer spending rises imports are becoming an increasing threat in textiles, clothing and footwear, new sector reports disclosed yesterday. In the first quarter of this year textile and clothing volume imports rose 7 per cent compared with the same period last year.

In four months to the end of April footwear imports rose by the same amount, with Poland, one of the top 12 foreign suppliers, sending in 50 per cent more.

Textile sales appear to have risen 8 per cent in the first quarter but British production fell 6 per cent, with clothing down 2.5 per cent, the British Textile Confederation reported.

RATES FORECAST: Bank base rates may fall again briefly but then rise back into double figures in the autumn. Mr Christopher Johnson writes in the July Lloyd's Bank Economic Bulletin. Stockbrokers Leasing & Cruickshank think base rates will be forced up 2 per cent around October.

NAME CHANGE: Finance for Industry is changing its name to Investors in Industry to reflect the more aggressive and participative approach to helping companies adopted over recent years. The group's new name is known as Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation (ICFC) will continue under its old name but Technical Development Capital has been renamed Venture Division.

AGREEMENT: Tanzania has resolved its dispute with London by agreeing to pay £6.6m compensation for assets seized five years ago. This opens the way for Lombar to resume business there and Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, Lombar's chief executive, is likely to visit Tanzania to discuss possible cooperation and investment.

NIKEKI RECORD: Tokyo share prices reached another record high on Saturday morning trading following another cut in inflation. The Nikkei Dow Jones index rose 63.39 points to within a point of 9,000.

Japan switch on car imports angers US

From Bail y Morris, Washington

The Japanese Government's decision not to continue re-examining car exports to the United States when its voluntary agreement expires could trigger another bitter trade conflict with America.

Mr Sosuke Uno, the Japanese Minister for Industry and Trade, said last week in Tokyo that his government would not support an extension of the car export agreement when the three-year pact expires on April 1.

"There is no change in the Government's policy of not supporting an extension of the voluntary restraints into the next year", Mr Uno said in an address to the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association.

His remarks took US officials by surprise. One highly-placed member of the Reagan Administration, noting that the agreement expires in the midst of what is expected to be a highly-charged Presidential campaign, said he thought the Japanese might want to reconsider.

Privately, Reagan Administration officials have told the Japanese Government that there will be strong political pressure from United States motor car manufacturers and from Congress to continue the voluntary restraints for at least another year.

Two weeks ago, an influential congressional committee approved domestic content legislation that would reduce Japanese car sales in America

Unctad ends with doubts on recovery

By Our Financial Staff

The 160-nation United Nations Conference on trade and development ended in Belgrade yesterday with delegates deeply divided over measures needed to stimulate world economic recovery.

After four weeks of discussions the United States dissociated itself from a statement adopted by the conference which said that it was far from certain that a sustained and durable recovery had started in leading Western countries.

The US delegation dismissed the statement as "too negative, one-sided and ideological" and stressed Washington's conviction that recovery was underway.

Mr Abdullahi Osman of Somalia, spokesman for the developing countries, voiced his deep disappointment at the "negative results" of the conference. However he said that the developing countries had agreed to accept a final package which reaffirmed the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product as official development aid and the implementation of a common fund for commodities.

China

BA move to replace Trident

British Airways hopes to conclude a £300m deal within two months to acquire 20 short-haul aircraft to replace its ageing Trident.

Mr Colin Marshall, the newly appointed chief executive, wants to ensure that the aircraft are in service before tougher noise regulations come into force on January 1, 1986.

The frontrunner is McDonnell Douglas, the US manufacturer, which is offering to lease its DC9-80 jets to BA at knockdown prices.

Airbus Industrie, the European consortium which includes British Aerospace, is also offering huge discounts. But it is not able to supply its projected A320, a 150-seat aircraft, until 1988.

BA would prefer to have a deal with Boeing which would mean acquiring Boeing 737-300 aircraft powered by Rolls-Royce engines on short-term leases.

BA has said that although all its options are open, there is a strong preference for a leasing deal which would save cash as the Government is considering ways of wiping out the airline's £1,000m debts.

Energy needs promise huge trade

China beckons UK exporters

A team of nine from Anderson Strathclyde left Glasgow for Peking yesterday expecting to close a deal which would be watched intensely by other exporters keen to get in on the huge energy developments in China.

Mr Jim Mowat, Anderson's managing director, said: "The Chinese have 2,000 long-wall coal fires. But only 150 are mechanized. They plan to increase output from 660 million tons a year to 1,200 million by the year 2000. That means not only more mechanization, but also an increase in the number of mines."

So far Anderson's efforts have yielded £22m worth of coal-mining and conveying equipment orders.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

ering's oil and gas division, leaves for Peking on Friday, with three joint ventures close to being ratified.

Speaking of South China Sea development opportunities, Mr Bailey said at a seminar: "It is going to be as big as the North Sea."

The Birmingham Chamber of Industry today announces a trade mission to India - two days before Mr Colin Emery, Britain's deputy High Commissioner in Delhi, briefs companies at the London offices of the Energy Industries Council on the Indian market's growing potential.

John Lawless

Hambros 1983

Mr. Jocelyn Hambro, M.C., reports
on the Hambros Bank Group

This has been a year of steadily falling interest rates alongside a substantial drop in the rate of inflation in nearly all the major industrialised countries but, for much of the time, a period of continuing recession. More recently, however, there have been welcome signs of an upturn in economic activity, both here and internationally, a trend that shows increasing evidence of being well founded.

During the year we have made further provisions in respect of the Norwegian shipping loans, which have troubled us for many years, to reduce them to levels below which there is no likelihood of further loss having to be recognised in the future. At the same time, by selling one-third of our shareholding in Hambro Life we have increased the capital resources of the merchant bank, to which we have added new long-term loan capital. This provides a firm foundation for growth and, we believe, future banking profitability. We have also had to face a heavy write down of our oil and gas investment in the United States.

We continue to hold 30 million shares in Hambro Life, representing a quarter of its equity, as a long-term investment. The current market value of this holding exceeds £100 million against a carrying value of £5 million. We have the utmost confidence in the company and its management.

Our results include encouraging features. In merchant banking there is a broad and continuing advance of fee earning services, both as a proportion of all banking income and in total, due partly to narrowing margins and also to our increasing emphasis upon activities that generate income without effect upon balance sheet ratios.

Consolidated Financial Statement at 31st March, 1983					
	1983 £ million	1982 £ million	1983 £ million	1982 £ million	
Share capital and reserves	111	123			
Minority interest	4	2			
Loan capital	60	38			
	175	163			
			Balance with bankers and money at call	163	130
			Term loans to banks, local authorities and certificates of deposit	1,421	1,085
			Dealing securities and trading stocks	56	32
			Loans, advances and other accounts	827	646
			Customers' liabilities for acceptances	404	433
			Investments	59	77
			Fixed assets	13	12
	2,943	2,415		2,943	2,415

In other areas, the Fielding insurance broking group, now 76% owned, has had a most successful year. Our diamond interests returned to profit, their results improving as the year progressed. On 1st June 1983, we announced our intention to sell our 75% interest in the advertising agency, Collett Dickinson Pearce, mainly to its own directors and management. Although advertising is not in the mainstream of our activities, our investment over the last four years has been beneficial to the agency as well as proving profitable to us.

This is my last year as chairman and I believe that the steps we have taken will provide the basis for a sustained period of prosperity. I shall be succeeded as chairman of the Group by my cousin, Charles Hambro, with Sir Ian Morrow becoming deputy chairman. My son Rupert will be chairman of the Bank; Sir Nicholas Henderson, Mr Chippendale Keswick and Mr Christopher Sporborg have been appointed directors of Hambros PLC.

Copies of the Annual Report can be obtained from:
The Secretary, Hambros PLC, 41 Bishopsgate,
London EC2P 2AA.



Hambros PLC

This Offer for Sale includes particulars given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving information with regard to Henderson Administration Group plc ("the Company") and its subsidiary companies. The directors of the Company ("the Directors") have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or of opinion. All the Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the Ordinary Shares of the Company issued and now being issued to be admitted to the Official List. Copies of this Offer for Sale, together with the documents specified herein, have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration.

Henderson Administration Group plc

(Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981 No. 1721385)

OFFER FOR SALE BY TENDER

BY

BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED

of 2,600,000 Ordinary Shares of 25p each at a minimum tender price of 325p per share.

The Application List will open at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 7th July, 1983 and may be closed at any time thereafter. The procedure for application is set out at the end of this Offer for Sale.

Share Capital

Authorised	Issued and now being issued fully paid
£3,300,000	£2,586,171.50

The Ordinary Shares now offered for sale rank in full for all dividends hereafter declared or paid on the ordinary share capital of the Company.

Indebtedness

At the close of business on 10th June, 1983 subsidiaries of the Company had current account overdrafts of £2,003,042 of which £1,868,265 was secured. Save as aforesaid and except for intra-Group transactions, the Group had, at that date, no loan capital (including term loans) outstanding, or created but unused, and no outstanding mortgages, charges or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing, including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, hire-purchase commitments or guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.

Directors

John Ronald Henderson, M.B.E.† (Chairman)
Benjamin Harold Bouchier-Wrey (Deputy Chairman and Joint Managing Director)

Jeremy John Cary Edwards
Raymond Percival St. George Cazalet
The Lord Faringdon†
Robert George Holland-Martiat
David James Browne
Christopher George Clarke
Colin Norman Day
Richard Ian Henderson
Hugh Michael Priestley
Timothy Ashley Peter Walker

all of 26 Finsbury Square, London, EC2A 1DA.

†Non-Executive

Secretary and Registered Office
A. J. Mackenzie, A.C.A. (N.Z.)
26 Finsbury Square, London, EC2A 1DA.

Issuing House
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited,
8 Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 4AE.

Stockbrokers
Cazenove & Co.,
12 Tokenhouse Yard, London, EC2R 7AN.

Auditors and Reporting Accountants
Deloitte Haskins & Sells, Chartered Accountants,
P.O. Box 207, 128 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4P 4JX.

Solicitors to the Company
Bischoff & Co.,
City Wall House, 79-83 Chiswell Street, London, EC1Y 4TJ.

Solicitors to the Offer
Slaughter and May,
35 Basinghall Street, London, EC2V 5DB.

Principal Bankers
Williams & Glyn's Bank plc,
67 Lombard Street, London, EC3P 3DL.

Registrars and Transfer Office
Williams & Glyn's Registrars Limited,
P.O. Box 27, 34 Fettes Row, Edinburgh EH3 6UT.

Receiving Bankers
Williams & Glyn's Bank plc,
New Issues Department, P.O. Box 425, 67 Lombard Street, London, EC3P 3DL.

Definitions

The following definitions apply throughout this Offer for Sale:-

"the Company"	Henderson Administration Group plc
"the Group"	The Company and its subsidiaries
"H.A. Holdings"	Henderson Administration (Holdings) Limited
"Henderson Administration"	H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries
"Witan"	Witan Investment Company plc
"E.&G."	Electric and General Investment Company plc
"Greenfriar"	Greenfriar Investment Company plc
"Lowland"	Lowland Investment Company plc
"the Four Investment Trusts"	Witan, E.&G., Greenfriar and Lowland
"H.B.M."	Henderson Baring Management Limited
"the Directors"	The directors of the Company
"Ordinary Shares"	Ordinary Shares of 25p each of the Company
"Barings"	Baring Brothers & Co., Limited

In this Offer for Sale values of non-sterling funds under management have been translated into sterling at the exchange rates ruling on the relevant dates.

Key Information

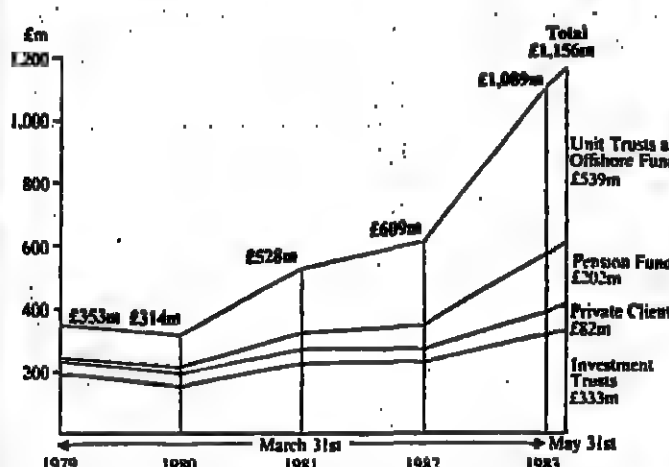
The following information should be read in conjunction with the full text of this Offer for Sale.

The Business

The business of the Group is international investment management. Henderson Administration manages 6 investment trusts (4 of which are the principal shareholders of the Company), 30 authorised unit trusts, 4 offshore funds, 30 pension funds, the portfolios of private individuals and other funds.

At 31st May, 1983 Henderson Administration had funds under management of £1,156 million, of which 55 per cent. was invested overseas.

Funds under management have grown substantially in recent years:-



The Company has a 50 per cent. interest in Henderson Baring Management whose funds under management have also grown rapidly in recent years and, at 31st May, 1983, totalled the equivalent of £583 million:-

At 31st March	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
H.B.M. funds under management	£27m	£41m	£159m	£286m	£542m

The above figures for H.B.M. exclude funds managed on behalf of Henderson Administration.

The Directors intend that Henderson Administration will continue to specialise in international investment management. They expect that Henderson Administration's long term investment performance record will create further opportunities for additional business and that funds under management will continue to increase.

The Directors consider that the Group is now at an appropriate stage of development for the Ordinary Shares to be listed on The Stock Exchange. This will create a market for the Ordinary Shares and will, the Directors believe, enhance the Group's reputation and promote a greater public awareness of its business.

The Offer for Sale

Until 22nd June, 1983 Henderson Administration (Holdings) Limited was the group parent company. In a capital reorganisation on that date the whole of its share capital was acquired by the Company. The Company's Ordinary Shares are the subject of this Offer for Sale.

A total of 2,600,000 Ordinary Shares is being offered of which 2,068,954 are existing Ordinary Shares. The remaining 531,046 shares are new shares being issued by the Company producing, after the expenses of this Offer for Sale, new capital funds for the Group of a minimum of £1.2 million.

All shares offered will be sold at the striking price.

Offer for Sale Statistics at the Minimum Tender Price
Minimum tender price 325p

Market capitalisation of the 10,344,686 Ordinary Shares in issue following this Offer for Sale £33.6 million

Earnings per share (calculated by reference to the Ordinary Shares in issue following this Offer for Sale) for the year ended 31st March, 1983 before transfer to Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve* 17.69p

after transfer to Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve* 12.57p

Price earnings ratio 18.4 times 25.9 times

Gross dividend yield on each Ordinary Share on the basis of the forecast dividend of 6p per share in respect of the year ending 31st March, 1984 2.6 per cent

*See "Financial Results"

Henderson Administration

History

The Henderson family was active and successful in the late nineteenth century and in the early decades of this century in the financing and co-ordination of engineering projects in South America, the Middle East and Europe.

During the period before the formation of Henderson Administration, certain members of the Henderson family were the principal partners in the stockbroking partnership Greenwood & Co. In 1932 this firm was merged with Cazenove & Akroyds. Since then, the relationship between Cazenove & Co., as the merged partnership came to be called, and Henderson Administration has continued.

In 1934 Henderson Administration was established by Mr. W. W. Brabner, executor of the first Lord Faringdon, to take on the management of the Henderson family's financial affairs and in particular of an investment company, Witan (which had been founded in 1909), in which the family's resources were then concentrated.

From this beginning, Henderson Administration's activities have broadened so as to provide investment management services to investment trusts, unit trusts, pension funds, private individuals and other funds.

Business

Investment Trust Management

From its beginning Henderson Administration has provided investment trust management and secretarial services. Besides managing the portfolios of investment trusts, Henderson Administration is responsible for their day-to-day administration.

Henderson Administration's current involvement in investment trust management is principally with the Four Investment Trusts. Apart from Witan, these are E.&G., Greenfriar and Lowland which have been managed by Henderson Administration since 1952, 1965 and 1963 respectively (a summary of the contracts for the management of the Four Investment Trusts is given under "Interests of Directors and Others" below).

The following table sets out the total assets (less current liabilities) at 31st May, 1983 of the Four Investment Trusts:-

	£m*
Witan	255
E.&G.	44
Greenfriar	16
Lowland	13
	328

* Unaudited figures as supplied to the Association of Investment Trust Companies

The Association of Investment Trust Companies publishes information, based on the asset value of member trusts, which demonstrates the comparative investment management performance of the trusts. On the basis of this information, the Four Investment Trusts have consistently achieved an above-average investment performance in recent years and, for the five years to 31st March, 1983, each of the Four Investment Trusts stands in the top 25 per cent. of the trusts whose performance is monitored in this manner.

Henderson Administration also manages two smaller investment trusts, English National Investment Company plc and The British Kidney Patient Association Investment Trust plc. These came under Henderson Administration's management in 1974 and 1982 respectively and at 31st May, 1983 their total assets (less current liabilities) together amounted to less than £5 million.

The Directors believe that continuing success in investment trust management is important for the maintenance of Henderson Administration's standing among investors.

Details of the shareholdings of the Four Investment Trusts in the Company are given under "Interests of Directors and Others" below).

Unit Trust Management

Background

The U.K. unit trust industry is subject to overall regulation by the Department of Trade and Industry and the operation of each trust is supervised by a trustee who is independent of the manager.

Although the U.K. unit trust industry has grown rapidly in recent years, sales of units by the industry still account for only a small proportion of total U.K. personal investment. Thus figures published by the Central Statistical Office and the Unit Trust Association show that, in 1982, net sales of units represented approximately 2 per cent. of the additional allocation of funds made by the personal sector to financial assets (i.e. liquid assets, U.K. Government and other securities and life assurance and superannuation funds).

Henderson Administration began its unit trust activities with the launch of two trusts in 1970. These activities were expanded in 1974 with the acquisition of an existing unit trust management company, now named Henderson Unit Trust Management Limited, with funds under management which then totalled £16 million.

Unit trusts managed by Henderson Administration now comprise 30 U.K. authorised trusts including 7 "exempt funds" (i.e. those established for pension funds and charities). It also manages 4 "offshore funds" (i.e. unit trusts and open-ended investment companies established outside the U.K.).

Henderson Administration Group plc

Funds under Management

Henderson Administration's policy is to offer a range of unit trusts providing investors with a wide choice in major stock markets throughout the world and in specialised market sectors.

A list of the U.K. authorised unit trusts and offshore funds managed by Henderson Administration, and comprising total funds of £539 million at 31st May, 1983, is set out below.

Funds specialising in overseas securities are a particular feature of the unit trusts and offshore funds managed by Henderson Administration. At 31st May, 1983 £392 million was accounted for by unit trusts and offshore funds of this type, representing 73 per cent. of the total.

The investment management of certain of the Henderson Administration unit trusts is sub-contracted to H.B.M., whose activities are described in more detail below.

Investment Performance

Henderson Administration has achieved an outstanding investment performance record with its unit trusts. Statistics produced by *Planned Savings* for periods to 1st April, 1983 show that, from an analysis of the trusts managed by the eight largest U.K. unit trust groups, Henderson Administration is the best performing group over 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 year periods, performance being measured by reference to total returns with each group's trusts weighted by size.

Sources of Revenue

Revenue from unit trust and offshore fund management arises in three main forms:-

1. The Annual Charge. This is assessed as a percentage annual rate, currently between 1/4 and 1/2 per cent., on the value of each unit trust fund. Revenue from this source will vary with the movement in the value of funds under management.
2. The Initial Charge. This is assessed as a percentage of the value of units or shares sold. The current rates of initial charge are at 2-2 1/2 per cent. for exempt funds and 5-5 1/2 per cent. for substantially all other funds out of which up to 3 per cent. (plus V.A.T. where appropriate) is reallocated to investors' professional advisers. Revenue from this source will vary with the value of new units or shares sold to investors and is likely to be relatively volatile.
3. Surplus on Dealing. Managers meet investors' requirements for the purchase or sale of units not only by creation and cancellation of units but also by dealing, as principals, in repurchased and new units. While not without risk, this activity gives rise to the opportunity for dealing profits particularly at times when demand for units is strong and security markets are rising.

Marketing

Henderson Administration's marketing is directed primarily at investors' professional advisers such as stockbrokers, insurance brokers, banks, accountants and solicitors. Thirteen sales executives operate from London and from branch offices in Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow and Manchester maintaining contact with and servicing a large number of professional advisers. Similarly, the offshore funds of the Group, together with those H.B.M. unit trusts for which Henderson Administration acts as a sales agent, are sold to investors mainly through professional advisers.

This approach to marketing results in a high proportion of the units purchased by investors in Henderson Administration's unit trusts being purchased under the guidance of the investors' personal advisers; it has the added advantage of limiting marketing costs.

The sales executives are remunerated by salary and receive no commission on sales. At present, Henderson Administration's sales executives have an average of over 13 years professional experience in the securities industry.

Apart from using sales executives in the manner described above, Henderson Administration also uses conventional advertising media to publicise its unit trusts, particularly when launching new trusts.

Unit-linked Assurance Business

In October 1980, Henderson Administration launched a range of single premium unit-linked policies in conjunction with the Provincial Life Assurance Company Limited, to which complementary unit-linked products have since been added including a self-employed pension plan.

At 31st May, 1983 the unit-linked funds under management totalled £40 million (of which £36 million consisted of units in Henderson Administration's unit trusts).

Growth of the Unit Trust Business

Henderson Administration made its first significant commitment to unit trusts as recently as 1974. Since that time it has achieved a leading position in the U.K. unit trust industry and now ranks fifth, as measured by funds under management, among unit trust management groups.

The Directors believe that Henderson Administration's rapid progress has resulted from the combination of successful investment performance over a period of years with an effective marketing strategy. Henderson Administration, with its strength in the management of unit trusts invested overseas, has also benefited from U.K. investors' increasing demand for overseas securities, particularly following the lifting of U.K. exchange controls in 1979.

These factors have contributed to Henderson Administration achieving rapid increases in unit trust funds under management and a very significant increase in market share, as demonstrated by the following table which is based on information published by the Unit Trust Association:-

Unit Trust Funds Under Management (excluding offshore funds)					
At 31st March	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Henderson Administration (£ million)	108	96	193	260	500
The Industry (£ million)	4,450	4,034	5,518	6,062	9,117
Henderson Administration's market share	2.4%	2.4%	3.5%	4.3%	5.5%

Notwithstanding Henderson Administration's achievements to date, the Directors believe that it will further increase its share of the U.K. unit trust market.

Pension Fund Management

Growth of the Pension Fund Business

In recent years Henderson Administration has made significant progress in establishing itself as investment manager or adviser to pension funds through a subsidiary, Henderson Pension Fund Management Limited, and its pension management business has increased rapidly as is shown in the following table:-

At 31st March	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Number of funds	6	7	11	14	30
Value of funds	£10m	£18m	£56m	£71m	£184m

By 31st May, 1983 the value of existing pension funds under management had increased to £202 million. Since 31st March, 1983, three further pension funds with an aggregate value of over £65 million have agreed to appoint Henderson Administration as managers. The client base is broadly spread with representation from nationalised industries, local authorities and major U.K. companies.

The Directors believe that Henderson Administration's rapid expansion in pension fund management results mainly from Henderson Administration's:-

- independence as a specialist in investment management
- international investment management expertise
- stability and continuity of management.

Henderson Administration's exempt funds offer an additional service to pension funds by providing an efficient means of access to specialised markets. At 31st May, 1983 over 450 pension funds had holdings in Henderson Administration's exempt funds.

Pension funds now represent a significant part of Henderson Administration's funds under management. Nonetheless, in spite of recent growth, Henderson Administration's share of the pension fund market is small and the Directors believe that further growth will be achieved in an investment market whose funds are estimated to be over £80 billion.

Investment Performance

Henderson Administration can demonstrate above-average performance in pension fund management; the following table compares the performance of Henderson Administration in terms of median total returns with the median Land of an industry sample monitored by Wood, Mackenzie & Co., stockbrokers:-

Annualised Median Rates of Return Periods to 31st December, 1982		
	1 year	5 years
	%	%
Henderson Administration	36.0	19.4
Industry Sample*	30.8	16.6

* Wood, Mackenzie sample median fund, time-weighted rate of return, including property.

Private Individuals and Other Funds

The balance of Henderson Administration's investment management business consists primarily of investment advice and management for private individuals, one of its original activities. A discretionary portfolio management service is offered through a subsidiary, Henderson Financial Management Limited, to resident, non-resident and expatriate investors together with advice on taxation and financial planning.

Henderson Administration also provides a Unit Trust Management Service for individuals whereby portfolios, in amounts of £10,000 or more, are invested purely in unit trusts. Unless specially requested not more than 40 per cent. of a client's funds may be invested in either Henderson Administration's unit trusts or those managed by any other management group.

The growth in private client funds under management is shown in the following table:-

At 31st March	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Funds Under Management	£38m*	£44m*	£50m*	£54m	£74m

* Estimated

At 31st May, 1983 funds under management had increased further to a total of £82 million.

Henderson Baring Management

Henderson Administration was among the first of the U.K. investment management groups to establish a presence in Hong Kong. Having participated in an earlier investment management consortium, Henderson Administration formed its own Hong Kong subsidiary which commenced business in 1975. In 1977 Barings acquired a 50 per cent. interest in the company which changed its name to H.B.M. and became a joint venture providing investment management services mainly in Far Eastern securities. H.B.M. has more recently established branch offices in London and Tokyo. H.B.M. is the subject of an agreement between its shareholders, a summary of which is set out under "Material Contracts" below.

Total funds under H.B.M.'s management have grown rapidly in the last five years, increasing from £60 million at 31st March, 1979 to £824 million at 31st May, 1983, made up as follows:-

	£ million
Henderson Baring unit trusts	199
Henderson Administration unit trusts sub-contracted to H.B.M. (see Note 1)	194
Other funds (see Note 2)	431
	824

Note 1. As shown in the list of unit trusts and offshore funds below, Henderson Administration sub-contracts the investment management of certain unit trusts in whole or in part to H.B.M.

Note 2. Other funds comprise portfolios of Far Eastern securities managed for pension funds, investment trusts, mutual funds and others. These funds emanate from the U.K. and other European countries, North America and the Middle East. Part of these funds is sub-contracted from H.B.M.'s two shareholders, £47 million being sub-contracted from Henderson Administration.

Of the above total, approximately 85 per cent. was invested in Japanese securities.

H.B.M. is one of the relatively few organisations whose primary speciality is the management of investments in Far Eastern markets on behalf of institutional and private investors from a number of countries.

H.B.M. and Barings established Barings International Investment Limited in 1982 as a 50/50 joint venture to market the two shareholders' investment services to pension funds in the U.S.A.

Directors, Staff and Operating Facilities

The overall management and control of the Group lies with the board of the Company. The management of the business on a day-to-day basis takes place at subsidiary board level.

Those Directors marked below with an asterisk form a Chairman's Committee which will be responsible for keeping the Group's strategy under review.

Directors of the Company

John Henderson, M.B.E.* (aged 63) *Chairman*. He has been associated with Henderson Administration since 1947. He was a group director between 1962 and 1971 and rejoined the board as chairman in 1978. He has been a director of Witan since 1962 and was chairman from 1971 to 1980. He was a partner in Cazenove & Co. until 1982 and is currently a director of Barclays Bank and Barclays Bank International.

Benjamin Wrey* (aged 43) *Deputy Chairman and Joint Managing Director*. He joined Henderson Administration in 1969, having spent the previous 6 years first with Legal and General Assurance Society and then with Hambros Bank. He became a group director in 1971. He is head of Henderson Administration's investment policy committee and of its investment department and leads the North American investment team. He has specialised in North American investments for the last 14 years. He has been a director of E.A.G. since 1977.

Jeremy Edwards* (aged 46) *Joint Managing Director*. He joined Henderson Administration in 1974 with 6 years experience in the unit trust industry, including the last 4 as managing director of Vavasour Unit Trust Management. He became a group director in 1975. With primary responsibility for Henderson Administration's marketing he is also managing director of Henderson Unit Trust Management and is a member of the executive committee of the Unit Trust Association.

Raymond Cazalet* (aged 52) is a chartered accountant who joined Henderson Administration in 1961 and became a group director in 1964. He is responsible for Henderson Administration's involvement with investment trusts and has been a director of Witan since 1972 and managing director since 1977. He has been a director of Lowland since 1963 and chairman since 1975. He is a deputy chairman of the Association of Investment Trust Companies.

Lord Farington* (aged 45) is a non-executive director. He has been a partner in Cazenove & Co. since 1968 and was appointed a group director in 1971. He was appointed a director of Witan in 1976 and became chairman in 1980.

Robin Holland-Martin* (aged 43) is a non-executive director. He was a partner in Cazenove & Co. from 1968 to 1974. He acts as a consultant to Newmarket Company (1981) Limited and he is a director of a number of companies including Paterson Products and Baronsmead Associates.

David Browne (aged 40) joined Henderson Administration in 1968 after working for the Inland Revenue. He is a member of the Institute of Taxation. He was appointed a group director in 1974 and runs Henderson Administration's personal financial management services division.

Christopher Clarke (aged 38) is a chartered accountant who joined Henderson Administration in 1974 having spent the previous 6 years first with Wm. Brandts and then with Vavasour Unit Trust Management. He became a group director in 1976 and is head of Henderson Administration's U.K. investment team. His primary investment management responsibility is for pension funds.

Colin Day (aged 36) joined Henderson Administration in 1977 after working in local government. He is a member of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. He is responsible for developing Henderson Administration's pension fund services and became a group director in 1981.

Richard Henderson (aged 37) joined Henderson Administration in 1968 and became a group director in 1977. He is a specialist in North American investment and is responsible for a substantial proportion of Henderson Administration's funds invested in that market and some international unit trusts.

Hugh Priestley (aged 40) joined Henderson Administration in 1966 and became a group director in 1972. He is a senior portfolio manager specialising in U.K. and European investments. He has been a director and managing director of Lowland since 1975 and he has been a director of Greenfriar and E.A.G. since 1978 and 1979 respectively.

Timothy Walker (aged 41) joined Henderson Administration in 1979 having retired from Hambro Life Assurance in 1978 where he was a founder director. He was appointed a group director in 1980. He acts as a consultant to Henderson Administration and has specific responsibility for the development of unit-linked life assurance and of the property funds.

Staff

The staff of Henderson Administration, including executive directors, can be categorised by activity as follows:-

	Executives	Others
Investment management and advice	21	17
Marketing	16	21
Administration	7	50
	44	88

Of the total staff of 132, substantially all are employed in London. Due to the international nature of the business, extensive travel is undertaken by the investment managers who have established a network of contacts in financial and commercial centres around the world.

A significant proportion of remuneration of all staff is paid by way of bonus at the discretion of the Directors and at a level depending on Group profit performance (excluding H.B.M.). A Profit Sharing Scheme under the provisions of the Finance Act 1978 is being introduced and will be available to all full-time staff. A newly-introduced Executive Share Option Scheme will enable Henderson Administration to give additional incentives to selected executives. A summary of the rules of these two Schemes is set out under "Share Schemes" below.

The Group has a non-contributory pension and life assurance fund open to executive directors and staff.

H.B.M. operates with a staff totalling 60 in Hong Kong and in its branch offices. It also has a profit sharing scheme for executive directors and the staff participate in a discretionary bonus scheme which is related to the profits of H.B.M.

Operating Facilities

Henderson Administration recently moved from Austin Friars, where it had been based since 1934, to Finsbury Square. The new premises, which are held on a lease expiring in 2008 (at an annual rental of £326,660 with reviews in 1987 and at 5-year intervals thereafter), contain 20,385 (net) square feet of office space of which 4,000 square feet is to be sublet pending further expansion of the Group.

Unit trust administration, including registration and securities movement and records, is undertaken on behalf of Henderson Administration by Premier Unit Trust Administration Limited, a subsidiary of Hambro Life Assurance plc. The current contract, a summary of which appears under "Material Contracts" below, operates until 1987. The administration of other funds under management is carried out by Henderson Administration itself.

H.B.M.'s principal office is in Hong Kong, where it has recently moved into new premises in Edinburgh Tower, in the centre of the financial district. 9,658 (net) square feet of space has been leased until 1988 (at an annual rental of H.K. \$3,709,080 with a rent review in 1985). The staff operate from one floor, and there is room for expansion to cover the growth which is expected in the next few years.

Both Henderson Administration and H.B.M. have for many years made considerable use of computer facilities for accounting, administration and portfolio valuations. More recently, significant expenditure has been committed to custom-designed in-house computer systems and software, specifically to enhance portfolio information and control within the investment departments. The effect of this will be to increase the operating capacity of individual investment managers.

Financial Results

The following table, which is based on information extracted from the Accountants' Report, summarises the results of Henderson Administration for the five years ended 31st March, 1983:-

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Revenue	3,772	2,355	5,573	9,606	14,036
Operating profit	1,074	249	1,230	2,132	3,323
Share of profits of associated companies	132	88	445	862	681
Profit before taxation	1,206	337	1,675	2,994	4,004
Taxation	(594)	(125)	(824)	(1,256)	(2,173)
Profit after taxation (but before extraordinary items)	612	212	851	1,738	1,831
Transfer (to)/from Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve	(326)	34	(309)	(561)	(530)
Profit after transfer to/from Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve	286	246	542	1,177	1,301
Earnings per share based on profit after taxation	5.91p	2.04p	8.22p	16.80p	17.69p
Earnings per share after transfer to/from Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve	2.76p	2.37p	5.23p	11.37p	12.57p

Note: The figures for earnings per share have been calculated using the number of shares in issue following this Offer for Sale, namely 10,344,686.

Apart from the year to 31st March, 1980 Henderson Administration's revenue and profit before and after tax have increased in each of its last five financial years. (1980 was a poor year for the U.K. unit trust industry as a whole when net sales of units by the industry fell by 85 per cent. from £190.8 million to £28.7 million.)

The increase in Henderson Administration's revenues over the five years reflects the overall growth in unit trust sales at a time when equity markets, particularly in the U.K. and Japan, have experienced periods of sustained strength.

Moreover, Henderson Administration achieved a significant increase in its share of the U.K. unit trust market over the five years. In its last three financial years Henderson Administration has also benefited from the increases it has made (in common with most major unit trust managers) in the rates of annual and initial charges to unitholders.

The H.B.M. group are now the only associated companies and during the five year period contributed substantially the whole of the profits of associated companies shown above. H.B.M.'s results for the year to 31st March, 1983 were affected by unfavourable trading conditions in the early part of the year and exceptional items of expenditure.

While the Directors are of the view that it is impracticable to calculate the exact profit contribution of each of Henderson Administration's activities, they consider that unit trust and offshore fund management has accounted for at least 90 per cent. of Henderson Administration's pre-tax profit in each of the last five years.

The charge for taxation for the year ended 31st March, 1983 is abnormally high to the extent of approximately £240,000. This is due to expenditure on new premises which is unlikely to be allowable as a charge against taxation and to the remittance of exceptional dividends by H.B.M.

It is Henderson Administration's policy to use an "Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve" to spread the revenue from initial charges on unit trust sales equally over four years and, thus, to reduce the effect of fluctuations in profit. The Directors will determine the level of the Company's dividends by reference to earnings after the transfer to or from the Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve.

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Henderson Administration Group plc

Current Trading and Prospects

The Group's future profitability will continue to rely significantly on the fortunes of its unit trust operations.

During the second half of the year to 31st March, 1983 Henderson Administration benefited from the particularly successful launch of a new unit trust and from trading conditions which were generally favourable. These conditions have persisted in the early months of the current financial year and, in common with the U.K. unit trust industry as a whole, Henderson Administration has experienced a high level of unit trust sales. There can, however, be no certainty that the favourable conditions recently experienced will continue and, in particular, the level of Group profit in the current financial year will depend to a material extent on the level of sales of units for the year as a whole which in turn will be related to price and activity levels on the major stockmarkets.

The Directors' objective is to increase funds under management while maintaining high levels of profitability, investment performance and service to investors.

The existing unit trusts will continue to be promoted and new specialised unit trusts may be added to the range so as to provide a wider service to the unit trust investor and his professional adviser and greater coverage of the market. The ability to identify investors' changing requirements and to continue Henderson Administration's past success in developing products to meet them will be an important factor in future profitability. There is considerable scope for increasing market share of individual life and pensions business through unit-linked products. The Directors believe that Henderson Administration will further increase its share of the U.K. unit trust market.

As already mentioned, opportunities exist for the expansion of the pension fund management operation which has so far made only a small contribution to Group revenue. The results of this business are less sensitive to fluctuations in security markets than unit trust management and its successful development would, over a period, help to reduce the potential volatility of Group profit.

The Directors expect further expansion of private client business and, in particular, of Henderson Administration's Unit Trust Management Service, described above.

There is also substantial scope for marketing the Group's services to non-residents of the U.K., a market which Henderson Administration has not yet attempted to develop on any significant scale but which the Directors believe has considerable potential.

The Directors believe that H.B.M. will continue to make a major contribution to the Group's expansion.

Overall, the Group provides services which cover an increasing number of sectors of the investment management market. The funds managed by Henderson Administration in each sector have grown rapidly in recent years: the investment of these funds is diversified among the world's major security markets. The Directors believe that Henderson Administration's past achievements constitute a firm base for future progress.

Proceeds of Issue

In this Offer for Sale 531,046 new Ordinary Shares are being issued by the Company. The issue of these new shares will give rise to proceeds, after the expenses of the Offer for Sale, of a minimum of £1.2 million which will go to increase the Group's working capital. The issue of new shares will also expand the equity base of the Company and will, in the Directors' view, increase the Group's capacity for expansion.

Dividend Forecast

In the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the Directors intend to recommend dividends totalling 6p per Ordinary Share in respect of the year ending 31st March, 1984. This would, at current tax rates, represent a gross yield of 2.6 per cent. on the minimum tender price of 32.5p per share.

A dividend at the rate of 6p per share in respect of the year ended 31st March, 1983 would have been covered twice by profits after transfer to the Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve.

It is intended that dividend payments will be apportioned as to approximately one-third and two-thirds between an interim dividend payable in January and a final dividend payable in July of each year. The first dividend to be declared by the Company will be an interim dividend payable in January, 1984.

Accountants' Report

The following is a copy of a report by Deloitte Haskins & Sells, Chartered Accountants, the auditors and reporting accountants:

The Directors,
Henderson Administration Group plc,
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited,
Gentlemen,
P. O. Box 207,
128 Queen Victoria Street,
London EC4P 4JX,
30th June, 1983

Henderson Administration Group plc

A. THE COMPANY

- Churchwalks Limited was incorporated on 9th May, 1983 with an issued capital of 2 Ordinary Shares of £1 each (subsequently converted into 8 Ordinary Shares of 25p each) fully paid and on 23rd June, 1983 it became a public limited company under the name of Henderson Administration Group plc ("the Company").
- On 22nd June, 1983 the Company acquired the whole of the issued share capital of Henderson Administration (Holdings) Limited ("H.A. Holdings"), formerly Henderson Administration (Group) Limited, in consideration for the allotment of 4,906,812 Ordinary Shares of 25p each credited as fully paid at par.
- On 28th June, 1983 the Company received a dividend from H.A. Holdings amounting to £1,259,000.
- On 29th June, 1983 the Company issued 4,906,820 Ordinary Shares of 25p each, credited as fully paid, to the holders of the existing Ordinary Shares by way of capitalisation of £1,259,000 of the Company's reserves on a 1 for 1 basis.
- On 29th June, 1983, the Company entered into an agreement to issue 531,046 Ordinary Shares of 25p each fully paid for cash at a price to be determined in relation to the striking price under the Offer for Sale to be dated 30th June, 1983.
- Following the above issues of shares, the issued share capital of the Company will consist of 10,344,686 Ordinary Shares of 25p each fully paid.
- The Company has neither prepared accounts for submission to members nor paid a dividend since its incorporation.

Henderson Administration (Holdings) Limited

B. H.A. HOLDINGS

- H.A. Holdings was incorporated on 13th October, 1978 as Henderson Administration (Group) Limited and on 18th December, 1978 it acquired the whole of the issued share capital of Henderson Administration Limited by the issue of 500,760 ordinary shares of £1 each fully paid. On 15th June, 1983 Henderson Administration (Group) Limited changed its name to Henderson Administration (Holdings) Limited.
- We have examined the audited accounts of H.A. Holdings and of its subsidiaries and associated companies for the periods relevant to this report.
- All the subsidiaries, including the subsidiaries of Henderson Administration Limited prior to its acquisition by H.A. Holdings, have been wholly owned, either throughout the relevant periods, or since incorporation or acquisition except for Henderson Management (Guernsey) Limited (formerly Henderson Baring (Guernsey) Limited) in which H.A. Holdings held 50% of the issued share capital from 2nd September, 1979 until 4th March, 1982 when the remaining 50% was acquired from Baring Brothers & Co., Limited for £25,000 in cash.
- Throughout the relevant periods we have acted as auditors of H.A. Holdings and Henderson Administration Limited and we or our associated firms have acted as auditors of the majority of the subsidiaries, with the principal exceptions of Henderson Unit Trust Management Limited and its subsidiaries and Henderson (Guernsey) Limited, which were audited by other firms.
- No accounts for submission to members of H.A. Holdings or any of its subsidiaries have been made up in respect of any period subsequent to 31st March, 1983.
- The information set out below is based on the audited accounts of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries after making all the adjustments we consider appropriate for the inclusion of our report in the Offer for Sale dated 30th June, 1983 to be issued by Baring Brothers & Co., Limited. The audited accounts have been prepared on the basis of the accounting policies set out below and, for all of the accounting periods dealt with herein in accordance with the standards applied in the last financial year. Although H.A. Holdings acquired Henderson Administration Limited on 18th December, 1978, as the acquisition was for shares, the consolidated profit and loss account of H.A. Holdings for the year ended 31st March, 1979 includes the results of Henderson Administration Limited and its subsidiaries for the year ended on that date.
- In our opinion the information set out below gives, for the purpose of the Offer for Sale, a true and fair view of the profits and source and application of funds of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries for the five years ended 31st March, 1983 and of the state of affairs of those companies at 31st March, 1983.

Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies adopted in arriving at the financial information set out in this report and which conform with United Kingdom accounting standards are as follows:-

(a) Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting and are drawn up in accordance with Sections 149A and 152A of, and Schedule 8A to, the Companies Act 1948. Current cost accounts have not been prepared because the adjustments involved would be immaterial and in the view of the Directors would give no assistance in an appreciation of the affairs of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries.

(b) Basis of consolidation

The accounts of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries are made up to 31st March each year. These accounts include the results and assets and liabilities of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries for the relevant periods and H.A. Holdings' share of the net assets of associated companies, less discount on acquisition.

H.A. Holdings' share of the profits less losses of associated companies is included in the consolidated profit and loss account.

(c) Goodwill

Goodwill arising on consolidation is written off over a period not exceeding ten years by equal annual instalments.

(d) Foreign currency balances

All foreign currency amounts have been translated into sterling at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date and the differences have been taken to profit and loss account other than those which arise on translation of accounts of overseas companies which have been taken to reserves.

(e) Depreciation

Depreciation of fixed assets is calculated on a straight line basis as follows:-

- (i) Short leaseholds — 20 per cent. per annum
- (ii) Plant and equipment — 10 per cent. per annum
- (iii) Motor vehicles — 20 per cent. per annum
- (iv) Computer equipment — 25 per cent. per annum

(f) Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost of acquisition and net realisable value.

(g) Deferred taxation

Provision is made for deferred taxation at the rate applicable at the balance sheet date on timing differences unless there is reasonable probability that the liability will not arise within three years of the end of the financial year.

(h) Client bank accounts

Since February, 1981 amounts due to clients are accounted for through separately designated client bank and deposit accounts. Such amounts are shown as a footnote to the balance sheet.

(i) Interest and dividends

Interest receivable and payable is dealt with on an accruals basis. Income from investments is included on the date payment is due.

Profit and Loss Accounts

The consolidated profit and loss accounts of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries for the five years ended 31st March, 1983 after making adjustments to the audited accounts are set out below:-

	Years ended 31st March.				
Notes	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Revenue arising from:-					
Fees and commissions	1,129	1,257	2,258	4,745	5,420
Initial charges on sales of new units created including rounding-off adjustments but after deducting discounts	1,561	488	1,778	2,805	4,037
Sales of new units	365	(8)	90	691	1,504
Sale or liquidation of repurchased units after deducting discounts and investment income	717	618	1,447	1,365	3,085
	3,772	2,335	5,573	9,606	14,036
Operating profit (a)	1,074	249	1,230	2,132	3,323
Share of profits of associated companies	132	88	445	862	681
Profit before taxation and extraordinary items	1,206	337	1,675	2,994	4,004
Taxation (b)	594	125	824	1,256	2,173
Profit after taxation	612	212	851	1,738	1,831
Extraordinary items (c)	(60)	(80)	(97)	(3)	—
Profit attributable to shareholders of H.A. Holdings	552	132	754	1,735	1,831
Transfers (to)/from Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve (d)	(326)	34	(309)	(561)	(530)
Profit after transfers to/from Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve	226	166	445	1,174	1,301
Dividends (e)	130	108	265	275	504
Balance transferred to reserves	96	58	180	899	797

Notes on profit and loss accounts

(a) Operating profit includes:-	Years ended 31st March				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Interest receivable on loans and deposits including monies held for clients	284	394	514	666	739
Income from unit trust investments (mainly unit trust units) and is after charging:-	151	228	219	308	596
Depreciation of fixed assets	21	33	41	50	91
Interest payable	15	12	105	122	298
Bank	121	141	190	208	249
Other	30	—	120	100	200
Additional funding of Pension Scheme	20	24	28	33	36
Auditors remuneration	115	96	140	173	254
Remuneration of the directors of H.A. Holdings	—	—	—	—	—

(b) Taxation is based on the profits of each year and comprises:-

	Years ended 31st March				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
U.K. corporation tax	501	1	589	1,038	1,813
Credits applicable to franked income	49	67	63	79	114
Foreign taxes	4	18	3	7	34
Deferred tax	15	33	24	(13)	99
Prior year adjustments	13	1	65	(11)	24
Double tax relief	(3)	—	—	—	—
Associated companies—overseas taxation	15	5	80	126	89
	594	125	824	1,256	2,173

The charge for taxation for the year to 31st March, 1983 is abnormally high to the extent of approximately £240,000 mainly due to disallowable expenditure on new premises and exceptional dividends remitted by the overseas associated company.

(c) Extraordinary items consist of:-

	Years ended 31st March				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Goodwill written off	(60)	(60)	(60)	(3)	—
Loss on sale of investments	—	(20)	(37)	—	—
	(60)	(80)	(97)	(3)	—

(d) Transfers are made to or from Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve in order to apportion income arising from initial charges on the creation of unit trust units over a period of four years, so as to reduce fluctuations in profit regarded as available for distribution.

(e) Dividends of H.A. Holdings

	Years ended 31st March				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
On 500,760 Ordinary shares of £1	130	108	—	—	—
On 500,760 Participating Preference Shares of £1	—	—	265	275	418
On 300,350 Ordinary shares of 25p	—	—	—	—	86

On 28th June, 1983, H.A. Holdings paid a special interim dividend to the Company amounting to £1,250,000.

Balance Sheet

The consolidated balance sheet of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries at 31st March, 1983 is set out below:-

	Notes	1983
		£'000
Fixed Assets		
Plant, equipment and motor vehicles	(a)	330
Investments in associated companies	(b)	1,007
Other investments	(c)	26
		1,363
Current Assets		
Stocks	(d)	1,207
Debtors	(e)	22,517
Due from associated company		333
Short term deposits		767
Bank balances and cash		425
		25,249
Total Assets		26,612
Current Liabilities		
Bank overdraft (secured)	(f)	2,694
Creditors	(g)	15,934
Taxation		2,286
Dividends		443
		21,357
Deferred taxation	(h)	134
Total Liabilities		21,491
Net Assets		5,121
Representing:-		
Share capital	(i)	576
Share premium	(j)	376
Reserves	(k)	4,169
Share capital and reserves attributable to shareholders of H.A. Holdings		5,121

At 31st March, 1983 amounts due to private and pension fund clients and the equivalent amounts held on designated client bank and deposit accounts amounted to £10,779,000 and are not included above.

Notes on balance sheet

	1983
	£'000
(a) Plant, equipment and motor vehicles are stated:-	
At cost	527
Less aggregate depreciation	197
	330
(b) Investments in associated companies are unlisted and consist of:-	
Proportion of net assets	1,013
Discount on acquisition	(6)
	1,007
(c) Other investments consist of:-	
U.K. listed investments at cost (market value £25,000)	25
Unlisted investments at cost (Directors' valuation £1,000)	1
	26
(d) Stocks consist of:-	
Stock of unit trust units	1,072
Shares in farm partnership (see Note)	135
	1,207

Note: The farm partnership is stated at cost and is treated as a dealing asset.

(e) Debtors comprise:-	
Due by investment companies, pension funds and others	1,424
Due by stockbrokers	1,476
Amounts due from trustee for unit trust units liquidated	3,721
Debtors for sale of unit trust units (see Note)	13,818
Short-term loans	209
Other debtors and prepayments	1,869
	22,517

Note: The level of debtors for sales of unit trust units fluctuates considerably. It was high at 31st March, 1983 due to the launch of Henderson Japan Special Situations Trust in February, 1983 and the ensuing exceptionally large sales of units. This is also reflected in the level of creditors for amounts due to trustees for unit trust units created, and the bank overdraft.

(f) A subsidiary has an overdraft facility of £7,500,000 and has given a debenture with a fixed and floating charge over its assets to the bankers. The overdraft is repayable on demand.

(g) Creditors comprise:-	
Due to stockbrokers	1,337
Due to trustees for unit trust units created	6,369
Creditors for repurchased units	4,039
Due to investment companies, pension funds and other clients	1,803
Other creditors	2,386
	15,934

(h) Deferred taxation has been provided at 52%. There are no other potential liabilities.

(i) The issued and fully paid share capital of H.A. Holdings was:-

	31st March				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	501	501	—	—	—
Ordinary Shares of 25p each	—	—	73	73	75
Participating Preference Shares of £1 each	—	—	501	501	501

H.A. Holdings issued 500,760 shares of £1 each in exchange for the share capital of Henderson Administration Limited on 18th December, 1978.

On 24th April, 1980:-

- The 500,760 Ordinary Shares of £1 each were converted into an equal number of Participating Preference Shares of £1 each.
- 166,920 Ordinary Shares of 25p each were allotted as fully paid by way of capitalisation of reserves.
- 125,080 Ordinary Shares of 25p each were issued to executives of H.A. Holdings at a subscription price of 50p per share.

On 11th November, 1982 8,350 Ordinary Shares of 25p each were issued to an executive of H.A. Holdings at a subscription price of £4.25 per share.

(j) Share premium

	31st March				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At beginning of period	312	312	312	343	343
Arising on issue of Ordinary Shares	—	—	31	—	33
	312	312	343	343	376

(k) Reserves of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries comprise:-

	31st March				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At the beginning of period	424	839	860	1,299	2,78

Henderson Administration Group plc

The proportion of reserves, attributable to H.A. Holdings, of subsidiaries and associated companies operating overseas, amounting to £1,066,000 if distributed as dividends, would involve liabilities to additional United Kingdom taxation, as reduced by appropriate double taxation relief.

- (i) A subsidiary is committed to capital expenditure for which contracts of £75,000 had been placed at 31st March, 1983.

Statement of Source and Application of Funds

The source and application of funds of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries for the five years ended 31st March, 1983 were as set out below—

	Years ended 31st March				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
SOURCE OF FUNDS					
Profit before taxation and extraordinary items	1,206	337	1,675	2,994	4,004
Adjustment for items not involving the movement of funds:					
Depreciation	21	33	41	50	91
Retained reserves of associated companies	(106)	(52)	(259)	(567)	118
Total generated from operations	1,121	318	1,457	2,477	4,213
Increase in share capital and share premium	—	—	63	—	35
Net book value of fixed assets sold	8	12	10	213	42
Proceeds of sale of investments	—	—	66	—	—
Asset value of associated company acquired	—	—	—	25	—
Total source of funds	1,129	330	1,596	2,715	4,290
APPLICATION OF FUNDS					
Purchase of fixed assets and investments	14	91	71	93	318
Cost of investment in associated company	—	3	—	25	—
Repayment of loan	125	—	—	—	—
Tax paid	94	336	499	816	948
Dividends paid	108	85	108	265	335
	341	515	678	1,199	1,601
Increase (decrease) in working capital—					
increase (decrease) in stocks	444	(740)	1,249	(576)	207
increase (decrease) in amount due from associated company	287	(368)	441	67	158
increase (decrease) in debtors	2,683	(2,182)	9,197	(2,327)	11,679
increase (decrease) in short term investments	10,462	(8,340)	(2,122)	—	—
Decrease (increase) in loans from third parties	(10,462)	8,340	2,120	2	—
Decrease (increase) in creditors	(3,856)	3,847	(11,504)	3,944	(5,614)
	(442)	557	(619)	1,110	6,430
Total application of funds	(101)	1,072	59	2,309	8,031

Note: From February 1981, uninvested cash held on behalf of private clients has been kept in designated client bank and deposit accounts. These amounts and the equivalent amounts owing to private clients are not included in the consolidated balance sheet but are shown in a footnote thereto. It has not been practicable to adjust the above statement to exclude these funds for the years 1979 to 1981 in this respect.

Yours faithfully,
Deddis Haskins & Sells,
Chartered Accountants

Unit Trusts and Offshore Funds

Henderson Administration	Value of Funds at or about 31st May, 1983 (see Note)
U.K. authorised unit trusts	£m
*Japan Trust	71.3
*North American Trust	45.7
*High Income Trust	33.5
*American Smaller Companies Trust	32.7
*Global Technology Trust	30.6
*Japan Special Situations Trust	29.4
*Capital Growth Trust	20.7
*Australian Trust	17.9
*Extra Income Trust	17.2
*International Trust	11.3
*Income and Growth Trust	9.8
*Fixed Interest Trust	9.2
*Oil and Natural Resources Trust	8.7
*Income and Assets Trust	8.6
*American Recovery Trust	8.5
*Smaller Companies Dividend Trust	7.9
*Special Situations Trust	7.7
*Pacific Smaller Companies Trust	5.9
*Gilt Trust	5.2
*Preference and Gilt Trust	5.1
*European Trust	3.8
*Recovery Trust	2.4
*Financial Trust	1.3
	394.4
U.K. authorised exempt unit trusts	
*Japan Exempt Trust	67.8
*North American Exempt Trust	51.2
*Smaller Companies Exempt Trust	49.9
*Global Technology Exempt Trust	4.3
*High Income Exempt Trust	1.5
*Pacific Exempt Trust	1.2
*European Exempt Trust	0.5
	131.4
* Investment management sub-contracted to H.B.M.	
* Investment management partly sub-contracted to H.B.M.	
Offshore funds	
Offshore Gilt Fund Limited	7.1
American Offshore Fund	5.2
Prime Residential Property Offshore Fund Limited	0.8
Natural Resources Offshore Fund	0.4
	13.5
	539.3
Henderson Baring Management	
Unit trusts	
Japan Fund	112.6
Japan Technology Fund	48.5
Malaysia and Singapore Fund	13.1
Pacific Fund	11.8
Bond Fund	5.5
Hong Kong Fund	5.2
Australian Fund	2.1
	198.8

Note: Some funds are valued at weekly intervals; the values attributable to these funds are as at the valuation dates closest to 31st May, 1983. The value of the Henderson Administration funds is calculated by multiplying the number of units in issue by the manager's offered price. The H.B.M. funds are shown at the net asset value.

Statutory and General Information

Share Capital

The Company was incorporated in England under the Companies Act 1948 to 1981 as a private company under the name Churchwalks Limited on 9th May, 1983. The name of the Company was changed to Henderson Administration Group Limited on 15th June, 1983 and the Company was re-registered as a public limited company on 23rd June, 1983.

Prior to 22nd June, 1983 the authorised share capital of the Company was £100 divided into 100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each of which two were issued and fully paid and were purchased by Barings at par. On 22nd June, 1983 each Ordinary Share was subdivided into four Ordinary Shares of 25p each and the authorised share capital increased to £3,000,000. On the same day and pursuant to material contract (4) below, the Company issued 4,906,812 Ordinary Shares to the shareholders of H.A. Holdings in consideration of the transfer to the Company of the whole of the issued share capital of H.A. Holdings.

On 29th June, 1983 4,906,812 Ordinary Shares were issued credited as fully paid to holders of the existing Ordinary Shares by way of capitalisation of £1,226,705 of the Company's reserves on the basis of one new Ordinary Share for every one existing Ordinary Share.

Pursuant to the Offer for Sale contract referred to below, Barings have agreed to subscribe for 531,046 Ordinary Shares, in addition to the 16 subscribers' shares held by nominees for them.

Without the prior approval of the Company in General Meeting—

- (i) no material issue of shares will be made within 12 months from the date hereof (save to shareholders *pro rata* to existing shareholdings); and
(ii) no issue of shares will be made which would effectively alter the control of the Company.

In addition, the Shareholders' Agreement between the Four Investment Trusts described under "Interests of Directors and Others" below provides that the Four Investment Trusts will vote against any proposal for increases in or alterations to the issued share capital of the Company unless a majority of the Four Investment Trusts holding a majority of the shares in the Company held by them so agree.

The Directors are authorised to allot relevant securities (as defined in Section 14 of the Companies Act 1980) up to the amount of the existing authorised but unissued share capital and have power to allot equity securities (as defined in Section 17 of the Act) as if Section 17(1) did not apply to such allotment provided that such power is limited to (i) the allotment of equity securities pursuant to this Offer for Sale or in connection with a rights issue in favour of Ordinary Shareholders where the equity securities respectively attributable to the interests of all Ordinary Shareholders are proportionate (as nearly as may be) to the respective numbers of Ordinary Shares held by them and (ii) the allotment (otherwise than pursuant to item (i) above) of equity securities up to an aggregate nominal value of £165,000. These authorities expire on the date of the first Annual General Meeting of the Company.

At 30th June, 1981 the authorised share capital of H.A. Holdings was £584,010 divided into 333,000 Ordinary Shares of 25p each, of which 292,000 were issued and fully paid, and 500,760 Participating Preference Shares of £1 each, all of which were issued and fully paid. On 11th November, 1982 8,330 Ordinary Shares of H.A. Holdings were issued for cash at a price of 42.5p per share.

Save as disclosed under "Offer for Sale Contract" and "Share Schemes" below no commissions, discounts, brokerage or other special terms have been granted by the Company or any of its subsidiaries within the two years preceding this Offer for Sale. In connection with the issue or sale of any share or loan capital of any such company and no unissued share or loan capital of the Company or of any of its subsidiaries is under option or agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put under option.

Except for the issues of the share capital of the Company and H.A. Holdings set out above, no share or loan capital of the Company or of any of its subsidiaries has been issued (save to other members of the Group) within the two years immediately preceding the date hereof or is now proposed to be issued, fully or partly paid, either for cash or for a consideration other than cash.

Articles of Association

The Articles of Association of the Company contain provisions, *inter alia*, to the following effect—

(1) Voting

(a) At a General Meeting of the Company, subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any shares may be issued or may for the time being be held, on a show of hands every member who is present in person shall have one vote, and on a poll every member who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every 25p nominal amount of share capital of which he is the holder. A corporation being a member is deemed to be present in person if represented by proxy or in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1948.

(b) If compliance is not made with any notice given by the Company requiring particulars under the provisions of the Companies Act of interests in any shares, the Company may disenfranchise those shares until the requirement is complied with to its satisfaction or until such shares are transferred.

(2) Borrowing Powers

The Directors (in this paragraph referred to as "the board") shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and exercise all voting and other rights or powers of control exercisable by the Company in relation to its subsidiaries so as to ensure (but as regards subsidiaries only in so far as by the exercise of such rights or powers of control the board can ensure) that the aggregate principal amount from time to time outstanding of all borrowings (as such expression is defined for the purposes in the Articles of Association) by the Group (exclusive of borrowings owing by one member of the Group to another member of the Group) shall not at any time without the previous sanction of an Ordinary Resolution of the Company exceed—

- (a) in the case of borrowings referred to below, an amount equal to 7 times the adjusted total of capital and reserves (as defined for the purposes in the Articles of Association); and
(b) in the case of all other borrowings, an amount equal to 1½ times the adjusted total of capital and reserves.

The borrowings referred to in paragraph (a) above are short-term borrowings made by a member of the Group in the course of its business of managing unit trusts or open-ended investment companies for the purpose of (i) the acquisition or deemed acquisition by that member of the Group of units in unit trusts or shares in open-ended investment companies managed by it as a result of (1) the creation and issue of units or shares to it for offering for sale to third parties or (2) the repurchase by it from third parties of units or shares or (3) financing the acquisition cost of units or shares which have been sold by it to third parties but the sale price of which remains unpaid. "Short-term borrowings" for the purpose of this sub-paragraph shall mean borrowings which are repayable on demand or at any time upon not more than seven days' notice.

(3) Directors

(a) No shareholding qualification for Directors is required. The Directors are entitled to fees aggregating not more than £50,000 per annum, or such higher sum as may from time to time be determined by Ordinary Resolution of the Company. The Directors are also entitled to be paid their reasonable travelling, hotel and incidental expenses of attending and returning from meetings of the board or committees of the board or General Meetings and to be paid all expenses properly and reasonably incurred by them in the conduct of the business of the Company or in the discharge of their duties as Directors. Any Director who, by request, goes or resides abroad for any purposes of the Company or who performs services which in the opinion of the board go beyond the normal duties of a Director may be paid such extra remuneration as the board may determine. The Directors may also appoint Executive Directors upon such terms (including remuneration) as the board may determine and such remuneration may be in addition to remuneration as a Director. A Director may hold any other office or place of profit with the Company (except that of Auditor) upon such terms (including extra remuneration) as the board may determine and may also be interested in a company in which the Company is interested.

(b) Where arrangements are under consideration concerning the appointment (including the arrangement or variation of the terms thereof) or the termination thereof of two or more Directors to offices or places of profit with the Company or any other company in which the Company is interested, a separate resolution may be put in relation to each Director and in such case each of the Directors concerned shall be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment (or the arrangement or termination of the terms thereof) or the termination thereof (or the appointment of an officer or place of profit with any such other company as aforesaid) where the other company is a company in which the Director owns 1 per cent. or more (as such expression is defined for the purposes of the Articles of Association).

(c) Save as otherwise provided in the Articles of Association, a Director shall not vote (nor be counted in the quorum) on any resolution of the board in respect of any contract or arrangement in which he is to his knowledge materially interested, and if he shall do so his vote shall not be counted, but this prohibition shall not apply to any of the following—

- (i) any contract or arrangement for giving to such Director any security or indemnity in respect of money lent by him or obligations undertaken by him for the benefit of the Company;
(ii) any contract or arrangement for the giving by the Company of any security to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company which the Director has himself guaranteed or secured in whole or in part;
(iii) any contract or arrangement by a Director to subscribe for shares, debentures or other securities of the Company issued or to be issued pursuant to any offer or invitation to members or debenture holders of the Company or any class thereof or to the public or any section thereof, or to underwrite any shares, debentures or other securities of the Company;
(iv) any contract or arrangement in which he is interested by virtue of his interest in shares or debentures or other securities of the Company or by reason of any other interest in or through the Company;
(v) any contract or arrangement concerning any other company (not being a company in which the Director owns 1 per cent. or more (as such expression is defined for the purposes of the Articles of Association)) in which he is interested directly or indirectly whether as an officer, shareholder, creditor or otherwise;
(vi) any proposal concerning the adoption, modification or operation of a pension fund or retirement, death or disability benefits scheme which relates both to Directors and employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries and does not provide in respect of any Director as such any privilege or advantage not accorded to the employees to which such scheme or fund relates; and

(vii) any arrangement for the benefit of employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries under which the Director benefits in a similar manner as the employees but which does not accord to any Director as such any privilege or advantage not accorded to the employees to whom such arrangement relates.

(d) Where a company in which a Director holds 1 per cent. or more (as such expression is defined for the purposes of the Articles of Association) is materially interested in a transaction, then that Director shall also be deemed materially interested in such transaction.

(e) The Company may by Ordinary Resolution suspend or relax the provisions of sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) above to any extent or ratify any transaction not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of such sub-paragraphs.

(f) The provisions of section 185 of the Companies Act 1948 (relating to the appointment and retirement as Director of persons who are aged 70 or more) shall not apply to the Directors.

Interests of Directors and Others

Immediately following the date hereof the interests of the Directors, all of which are beneficial, in the issued share capital of the Company, as they will appear in the register maintained under the provisions of the Companies Act, will be as follows—

Director	Ordinary Shares
J. R. Henderson	166,490
B. H. B. Wrey	166,490
J. A. C. Edwards	166,490
R. P. St. G. Cazalet	166,490
The Lord Faringdon	—
R. G. Holland-Martin	—
D. J. Browne	166,490
C. G. Clarke	166,490
C. N. Day	166,490
R. Henderson	166,490
H. M. Priestley	166,490
T. A. F. Walker	—

The aggregate emoluments of the executive Directors from Henderson Administration during the year ended 31st March, 1983 amounted to £534,270 (non-executive Directors: nil). It is estimated that the amount payable to the Directors of the Company in respect of the year ending 31st March, 1984 will amount to approximately £585,000 (assuming staff bonuses are paid at the same rate as in the previous year).

Save for the shares in H.A. Holdings sold to the Company under material contract (4) below, no Director has or had an interest in any assets which, within two years of the date hereof, have been or are proposed to be acquired or disposed of by or leased to the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

No contract or arrangement subsists in which a Director is materially interested and which is significant in relation to the business of the Company and its subsidiaries taken as a whole.

No Director has a service contract (other than a contract expiring or determinable by the relevant company without payment of compensation within one year) with the Company or any of its subsidiaries and no such contract is proposed.

Immediately prior to this Offer for Sale the interests in the Company of the Four Investment Trusts were as follows—

	Ordinary Shares	Percentage of Ordinary Shares held
Witan	4,099,996	41.8
E&G	2,460,000	25.1
Greenfriar	837,716	8.5
Lowland	738,000	7.5
	8,135,712	82.9

Following this Offer for Sale the Four Investment Trusts will hold interests in the Company as follows—

	Ordinary Shares	Percentage of Ordinary Shares held
Witan	3,860,000	37.3
E&G	1,416,220	13.7
Greenfriar	481,860	4.7
Lowland	414,210	4.0
	6,172,290	59.7

By a Shareholders' Agreement dated 29th June, 1983 and made between the Four Investment Trusts, they agreed that, conditionally upon the sale of shares pursuant to this Offer for Sale, they would not sell any shares in the Company remaining registered in their respective names, except to another of them or to one or more persons approved by the others of them, unless such shares have been offered to the others of the Four Investment Trusts at a price (bidding agreement) equal to the average middle market price during the previous 15 business days. If one or more persons acting in concert acquire control of any of the Four Investment Trusts or if any of them shall effect a scheme of amalgamation or reconstruction or be placed in liquidation, that party shall be deemed to have offered its shares to the other parties. The Four Investment Trusts have agreed with Barings in the Offer for Sale contract referred to below that they will not dispose of their Ordinary Shares for a period of twelve months following the date of this Offer for Sale without the prior consent of Barings.

Save as disclosed above, on completion of this Offer for Sale it is not expected that there will be any holdings of 5 per cent. or more in the issued share capital of the Company.

The Company has been advised that each of the Vendors named below, H.A. Holdings and Barings are to be regarded as promoters of the Company.

Under four Agreements, dated 26th May, 1978; 5th July, 1978; 5th June, 1978 and 12th June, 1978 and made between Witan, E. & G., Greenfriar and Lowland respectively (1) and Henderson Administration Limited (2), the latter provides investment and financial management and administrative, accounting and company secretarial services for a fee calculated annually in advance by reference to budgeted expenditure on the provision of such services to the relevant investment trust notified by 10 per cent. The agreements are for two years, currently ending 31st March, 1984 (Witan: 30th April, 1984), and are automatically renewed unless terminated, *inter alia*, by the investment trust concerned by 6 months' notice expiring at the end of the two year period. In the event of termination by the investment trust by such notice it is required to pay compensation of three times the final year's fee.

The fees charged or chargeable to the Four Investment Trusts by Henderson Administration in each of the undermentioned years to 31st March (Witan: 30th April) pursuant to the above arrangements are as follows—

	1982	1983	1984
£	£	£	£
Witan	333,900	392,700	405,600
E&G	67,700	80,700	83,300
Greenfriar	19,200	22,900	23,700
Lowland	16,100	19,200	19,800

Dividends received or receivable by Barings as a shareholder in H.B.M. in respect of the two years ended 31st March, 1983 amount to H.K. \$8.8 million. During the two years immediately preceding this Offer for Sale Barings has also received from Henderson Administration fees aggregating £15,000 (plus V.A.T.) for advisory services.

Offer for Sale Contract

By an Agreement dated 30th June, 1983 between Witan, E&G, Greenfriar and Lowland and certain Directors and executives of the Group ("the Vendors") (1) the Company (2) the Directors (3) and Barings (4), Barings agreed, subject to the Council of The Stock Exchange admitting to the Official List by not later than 8th July, 1983 all the Ordinary Shares of the Company in issue and now being issued, to purchase an aggregate of 2,068,938 Ordinary Shares from the Vendors and to subscribe for 531,046 new Ordinary Shares, all for a consideration per share equal to the striking price under this Offer for Sale (less 2 per cent. of the minimum tender price) and to offer such shares, together with the 16 subscribers' shares held by them, to the public at a minimum tender price of 32.5 pence per Ordinary Share. Under the Agreement warranties were given to Barings by the Directors and the Vendors and a tax indemnity was given to Barings by the Vendors. Barings will pay underwriting commissions at the rate of 1½ per cent. of the minimum tender price and a fee to the brokers, Cazalet & Co. The Company has agreed to pay all other costs and expenses of and incidental to this Offer for Sale and the application for admission to the Official List of the Ordinary Shares issued and now being issued, including capital duty, a fee of £100,000 to Barings, Barings' legal fees and other expenses, the costs and expenses of the Reporting Accountants and the costs of printing, advertising and circulating this Offer for Sale. The total expenses payable by the Company are estimated to amount to £500,000. The Vendors have also agreed to pay a fee to Barings in respect of this Offer for Sale.

Based on the minimum tender price the amount subscribed for each new Ordinary Share will be 31.85p (including 29.35p per share by way of premium) and the net proceeds of the subscription are estimated at £1.2 million after deduction of the expenses to be borne by the Company. For each 5p by which the striking price exceeds the minimum tender price, the Company will receive a further £26,552.

The Vendors and the number of shares being sold under this Offer for Sale contract are as follows—

Vendor	Ordinary Shares
Witan	239,996
E&G	1,043,780
Greenfriar	355,856
Lowland	322,790
B. H. B. Wrey	8,810
J. A. C. Edwards	8,810
R. P. St. G. Cazalet	8,810
D. J. Browne	8,810
C. G. Clarke	8,810
C. N. Day	8,810
R. Henderson	8,810
H. M. Priestley	8,810
J. D. Bolsover	30,000
A. J. Macchione	8,810
	2,068,938
New shares (including 16 subscribers' shares)	531,062
	2,600,000

Henderson Administration Group plc

Material Contracts

The following contracts (not being contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business) have been entered into since 30th June, 1981 and are or may be material:

(1) An Agreement dated 29th December, 1982 made between Henderson Unit Trust Management Limited (1) and Premier Unit Trust Administration Limited (2) under which the latter agreed to provide administrative registration and other facilities for fees the rates of which are subject to annual adjustment.

(2) An Underlease dated 2nd February, 1983 made between Fawell Properties Limited (1) and Henderson Administration Limited (2) being the lease described under "Operating Facilities" above.

(3) An Agreement dated 20th June, 1983 made between Henderson Administration Limited (1) and H.B.M. (2) recording the terms on which H.B.M. provides investment management and other services at a remuneration agreed from time to time. The agreement relieves H.B.M. of liability other than for negligence, wilful or reckless misconduct or violation of applicable law. The appointment is terminable without notice.

(4) An Agreement dated 22nd June, 1983 made between the Company (1) and the then shareholders of H.A. Holdings (2) under which the shareholders agreed to transfer the whole of their shareholdings in H.A. Holdings to the Company in exchange for the issue to them of shares in the Company, the basis for the exchange being 60 Ordinary Shares of 25p each in the Company for every 10 Ordinary Shares of 25p and 62 Ordinary Shares of 25p each in the Company for every 10 Participating Preference Shares of £1 each of H.A. Holdings in issue.

(5) An Agreement dated 29th June 1983 made between Barings (1) Henderson Administration Limited (2) and H.B.M. (3) under which the parties agreed on terms relating to H.B.M. including the scope of its business, the appointment of directors and matters concerning the conduct of the business which require unanimity. The parties intend that any dealings between H.B.M. and either of its shareholders shall be on an arm's-length basis and that services required by either of them in relation to investment in the Far East or Australasia shall be provided by H.B.M. or one of its subsidiaries. The agreement confers on each shareholder a call option exercisable in the case of the Company's option on, *inter alia*, a change in control of Barings and in the case of Barings' option on, *inter alia*, the acquisition by a third party of shares in the Company conferring more votes than those attaching to all the shares then held by the Four Investment Trusts, and contains pre-emption provisions.

(6) An Agreement dated 29th June, 1983 and made between Witan (1) E&G, (2) Greenfriar (3) and Lowland (4) being the Shareholders' Agreement referred to above under "Interests of Directors and Others".

(7) (a) An Agreement dated 29th January, 1982 between Barings (1) H.B.M. (2) and Barings International Investment Limited ("B.I.L.") (3) under which the parties agreed on terms relating to B.I.L. including the scope of its business, the appointment of directors and matters concerning the conduct of the business which require unanimity. Barings and H.B.M. each owns 50 per cent. of the issued share capital of B.I.L. which was formed by the participants to provide investment management services to pension funds and similar institutions in the U.S.A. The Agreement confers pre-emption rights on each shareholder, which operate, *inter alia*, upon a change of control of either shareholder, and prohibits the acquisition by H.B.M. of any subsidiary which competes with B.I.L. without Barings' consent.

(b) Three Agreements dated as of 30th December, 1982, 24th June, 1983 and as of 30th December, 1982 between B.I.L. (1) and H.B.M., H.B.L. Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of H.B.M.) and Barings (2) respectively pursuant to the first two of which H.B.M., until 31st December, 1982, and H.B.L. Limited, with effect from 1st January, 1983, provide investment advisory services to B.I.L. in relation to securities in the Far East and Australasia and pursuant to the third of which Barings provides investment advisory services to B.I.L. in relation to securities in other parts of the world.

(8) The Offer for Sale contract referred to above.

Share Schemes

The Company has instituted a Profit Sharing Scheme and an Executive Share Option Scheme, the first of which is being submitted to the Inland Revenue for approval under the Finance Act 1978. The Company will make application to the Council of the Stock Exchange for all shares to be issued under these Schemes to be admitted to the Official List. The granting of options under the Executive Share Option Scheme and the allocation of profits to the Profit Sharing Scheme are, subject to the restrictions summarised below, at the discretion of the Directors. No further options may, however, be granted under the Executive Share Option Scheme after 29th June, 1983.

The Directors have the power to amend various provisions of either of the Schemes but the basic structure of both cannot be altered without the approval of the Company in General Meeting. In particular, shareholders' approval is required for any alteration to the class of employees eligible to participate, the numbers of shares available under either of the Schemes, the maximum entitlement of any individual and the subscription price of any new shares issued. The Directors, however, are empowered to make such alterations to the Profit Sharing Scheme as are necessary to obtain Inland Revenue approval.

The Schemes, in addition to the statutory limitations, are subject to the following limits:

(1) The aggregate nominal amount of Ordinary Shares which may be issued under the Option Scheme is £129,310 representing approximately 5% of the issued share capital of the Company following this Offer for Sale.

(2) The aggregate nominal amount of Ordinary Shares which may be acquired by subscription by the Trustees of the Profit Sharing Scheme is £260,000 representing approximately 10% of the issued share capital of the Company following this Offer for Sale.

(3) The aggregate nominal amount of Ordinary Shares over which options may be granted on any date under the Option Scheme and the aggregate nominal amount of Ordinary Shares which may be subscribed by the Trustees of the Profit Sharing Scheme on any date is limited so that, when aggregated with the nominal amount of Ordinary Shares—

(a) issued or remaining issuable in respect of rights granted in the previous 2 years or 10 years pursuant to the Option Scheme or any other share option scheme approved in General Meeting for Group employees, and

(b) issued in respect of which interests or rights of acquisition have been granted in the previous 2 years or 10 years under the Profit Sharing Scheme or any other scheme approved in General Meeting for Group employees providing for the subscription of Ordinary Shares out of the profits of the Group,

it shall not, in either case, exceed, respectively for such 2 or 10 year period, 3 per cent. and 10 per cent. of the nominal amount of the ordinary share capital of the Company in issue immediately before such date.

(4) The aggregate nominal amount of Ordinary Shares over which options may be granted on any date under the Option Scheme is limited so that, when aggregated with the nominal amount of Ordinary Shares—

(a) issued or remaining issuable in respect of rights granted in the previous 10 years under the Scheme or any other share option scheme approved in General Meeting for Group employees (other than a savings related scheme) and

(b) issued in respect of which interests or rights of acquisition have been granted in the previous 10 years under any scheme approved in General Meeting for Group employees providing for the subscription of Ordinary Shares out of Group profits, other than the Profit Sharing Scheme, (or any other profit sharing scheme as approved under the Finance Act 1978),

it shall not exceed 5 per cent. of the nominal amount of the ordinary share capital of the Company in issue immediately before such date.

(5) The aggregate nominal amount of Ordinary Shares which may be subscribed by the Trustees of the Profit Sharing Scheme on any date in a financial year of the Company shall be limited so that, when aggregated with the nominal amount of Ordinary Shares issued under the Profit Sharing Scheme in that financial year, it shall not exceed the lower of—

(a) 1 per cent. of the nominal amount of Ordinary Shares in issue immediately before such date, and

(b) the nominal amount of Ordinary Shares which could otherwise be issued at the subscription price for shares under the Profit Sharing Scheme for an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the consolidated profits of the Company (before tax and extraordinary items) for that financial year which are, in the opinion of the Directors, attributable to the U.K. operations of the Group.

The aggregate nominal amounts of Ordinary Shares referred to in (1) and (2) above will be adjusted by the Directors (subject to the auditors confirming that such adjustment is fair and reasonable) to take account of any capitalisation or rights issue or any capital distribution or any consolidation, sub-division or reduction in capital.

Further particulars of each Scheme are set out below—

(1) Profit Sharing Scheme

The Scheme is constituted by a Trust Deed dated 29th June, 1983, made between the Company and R. G. Holland-Martin, R. P. St. G. Cazzul, D. J. Browne and A. J. Macleod (the Trustees). The purpose of the Scheme is to encourage employees of the Company and participating Group companies to have a closer identity with interests of the Company through ownership of shares in the Company.

Under the Scheme the Company and participating Group companies will provide the Trustees with funds to enable them to subscribe for and/or purchase Ordinary Shares which will then be appropriated to eligible employees who wish to participate in the Scheme. It is expected that the first allocation under the Scheme will be made in or about June, 1984, in respect of the profits for the year ended 31st March, 1984.

All full-time U.K. employees (including Directors) of the Company and participating Group companies who have completed one year's service before the end of any financial year of the Company will be eligible for any grant of participation under the Scheme in respect of such financial year. Each eligible employee will be entitled to apply for an appropriation of Ordinary Shares having a market value equal to such percentage, which shall be the same for all employees, of his earnings as the Directors shall determine but with a maximum of £1,250 or such other amount not exceeding £5,000 as may be the maximum allowed by the Finance Act 1978 (as amended).

Subject to the limitations described above, the Directors may direct the Trustees as to the number of Ordinary Shares to be acquired by subscription on any occasion. The subscription price of an Ordinary Share shall be the greater of (i) the nominal value of an Ordinary Share and (ii) the average of the middle market quotations for an Ordinary Share as derived from The Stock Exchange Daily Official List, for the three dealing days immediately following the preliminary announcement of the final results of the Group. Ordinary Shares will be appropriated by no later than sixteen weeks after that announcement. Ordinary Shares subscribed under the Scheme will rank

pari passu with the Ordinary Shares then in issue save that they will not rank for any dividend or other distribution paid or made in respect of the financial year ended prior to such subscription.

All Ordinary Shares appropriated under the Scheme will be held by the Trustees on behalf of the participants to whom the Ordinary Shares were appropriated. Subject to the usual restrictions and obligations required by the Finance Act 1978 for profit sharing schemes, participants will be able to vote their shares, to participate in dividends, rights issues and capitalisation issues and to deal in their shares in the same way as other ordinary shareholders.

(2) Executive Share Option Scheme

The purpose of this Scheme is to enable selected full-time executives of the Company and its subsidiaries to apply for options to acquire Ordinary Shares in the Company. The first period during which invitations may be made under the Scheme is from 4th July, 1983 to 21st July, 1983. Thereafter invitations may be made once a year during the period between 14 and 42 days following the preliminary announcement of the Company's results for the preceding year. A consideration of £1 will be paid for the grant of options which will be personal to the option holder and not capable of transfer or assignment.

The subscription price at which holders of options granted during the first period for grant of options may acquire Ordinary Shares will be the striking price at which Ordinary Shares are sold under this Offer for Sale.

Thereafter, the subscription price shall be determined by the board before the date of grant of an option but shall not be less than the greater of—

(a) the nominal value of an Ordinary Share, and
(b) the average of the middle market quotations for an Ordinary Share, as derived from The Stock Exchange Daily Official List, for the three dealing days before the invitation in respect of such option.

On each occasion, an individual's participation in the Scheme will be limited so that the aggregate subscription price payable on the exercise of that option, when aggregated with the subscription price paid or payable by that individual to acquire Ordinary Shares issued or remaining issuable in respect of rights granted within the previous 10 years under the Scheme or any other option scheme for Group employees (other than a savings related option scheme) and to acquire Ordinary Shares by virtue of rights granted within the previous 10 years under any profit sharing scheme for Group employees (other than the Profit Sharing Scheme or any other profit sharing scheme as approved under the Finance Act 1978), shall not exceed four times his annual remuneration (excluding any bonus) at that date.

An option will normally only be exercisable between three and seven years from the date of its grant subject to such other constraints as were imposed at that time by the Directors being satisfied and will normally lapse upon the option holder ceasing to be employed by the Group or the member of the Group employing the option holder ceasing to be a subsidiary of the Company. However the Directors have the discretion to permit the early exercise of an option and the exercise within seven years of the date of its grant of an option which would otherwise have lapsed. Early exercise is also permitted in the event of take-over or reconstruction, or on a voluntary winding-up of the Company.

In the event of a capitalisation or rights issue or any consolidation or subdivision or reduction of capital or a demerger the number, nominal amount and class of Ordinary Shares subject to the Scheme and comprised in each option may be adjusted by the board upon the advice of the Company's auditors but no adjustment may be made which would result in any share subject to any option being issued at a discount to its nominal value.

The shares allotted upon exercise of any option will rank *pari passu* in all respects with the Ordinary Shares then in issue save as regards any rights attaching thereto by reference to a record date prior to the date of such allotment.

General

(1) The Directors are satisfied that the Group has sufficient working capital for its present requirements.

(2) Barings is registered in England (No. 32813) and its registered office is at 8 Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 4AE.

(3) Lord Farrington, a Director of the Company, is also a partner in Cazenove & Co. who will receive a fee for acting as brokers to the issue.

(4) Henderson Administration Limited is negotiating the sale of its leasehold interest in part of 11, Austin Friars, London EC2. The Directors expect that consideration of £35,000 will be received in July, 1983.

(5) Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries is engaged in any litigation or has any claims of material importance threatened against it.

(6) The Directors have been advised that the close company provisions of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 do not apply to the Company.

(7) Deloitte Haskins & Sells have given and not withdrawn their written consent to the issue of this Offer for Sale with the inclusion of their report and the references thereto in the form and context in which they are included.

(8) The documents attached to the copies of this Offer for Sale delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration were copies of the written consent referred to in sub-paragraph (7) above, the statement of Deloitte Haskins & Sells setting out the adjustments made in arriving at the figures contained in their report (as set out herein) and giving the reasons therefor and copies of the material contracts referred to above.

(9) The financial information concerning the Group contained in this document does not amount to full individual accounts within the meaning of Section 11 of the Companies Act 1981. Full individual accounts relating to each financial year to which the financial information relates have been or will be delivered to the Registrar of Companies. The auditors of each relevant company have made a report under Section 14 of the Companies Act 1967 in respect of each such set of accounts and each such report is an unqualified report within the meaning of Section 43 of the Companies Act 1981.

(10) A certificate of exemption has been granted by the Council of The Stock Exchange pursuant to Section 39 of the Companies Act 1948.

Documents Available for Inspection

The following documents or copies thereof may be inspected at the offices of Slaughter and May, 35 Basinghall Street, London, EC2V 5DB during usual business hours on any weekday (Sundays and Public Holidays excepted) for a period of fourteen days following the date of publication of this Offer for Sale—

(1) the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;

(2) the audited consolidated accounts of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries for the two financial years ended 31st March, 1982 and 31st March, 1983;

(3) the Material Contracts referred to above;

(4) the Rules and Trust Deed of the Profit Sharing Scheme and the Rules of the Executive Share Option Scheme;

(5) the agreements with Witan, E&G, Greenfriar and Lowland referred to under "Interests of Directors and Others" above; and

(6) the Accountants' Report, the statement of adjustments relating thereto and the written consent referred to above.

Dated: 30th June, 1983

Procedure for Application

Any application must be for a minimum of 100 shares and thereafter in the following multiples of shares—

Applications for not more than 1,000 shares in multiples of 100 shares
Applications for over 1,000 and not more than 5,000 shares in multiples of 500 shares
Applications for over 5,000 and not more than 10,000 shares in multiples of 1,000 shares
Applications for over 10,000 shares in multiples of 5,000 shares

Applications must be made on the application forms provided and forwarded or handed in to Williams & Glyn's Bank plc, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 425, 67 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3DL, to arrive not later than 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 7th July, 1983. Please enclose a cheque/banker's draft with each application.

A separate cheque or banker's draft must accompany each application form. Cheques or banker's drafts, which must be drawn in sterling on a branch in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques and banker's drafts to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses and which must bear the appropriate sorting code number in the top right hand corner, must be made payable to "Williams & Glyn's Bank plc" and must be crossed "Not Negotiable" and must represent payment in full at the price at which application is made. An application will not be considered unless these conditions are fulfilled.

Barings reserves the right to present all cheques and banker's drafts for payment on receipt, to retain letters of acceptance and surplus application monies pending the clearance of all cheques and to accept in part only or to reject or scale down applications and, in particular, multiple or suspected multiple applications at any one price. Due completion and delivery of an application form accompanied by a cheque will constitute a representation that the cheque will be honoured on first presentation and attention is drawn to the declaration in the application form to that effect. Applications will be irrevocable until 14th July, 1983.

Subject as aforesaid, applications will be accepted on the following basis—

(1) All shares for which applications are wholly or partly accepted will be sold at the same price ("the striking price"), which will not necessarily be the highest price at which applications (including applications at higher prices) are received for the total number of shares offered under this Offer for Sale. In deciding the striking price and the basis of this allocation, Barings will have regard, *inter alia*, to the need to establish a satisfactory market in the shares.

(2) Applications for shares at less than the striking price will not be accepted.

(3) If applications are received for less than the total number of shares offered, the striking price will be the minimum tender price of 325p per share.

(4) The striking price and the basis of allocation will be announced on or as soon as possible after 7th July, 1983.

Preference will be given in respect of a maximum of 10 per cent. of the shares being offered for sale to applications made by employees and pensioners of the Company and its U.K. subsidiaries on the special pink forms provided for this purpose. These will specify the amount of money to be expended, rather than the number of shares applied for and will confer preferential rights for such number of shares per employee as can be purchased with such amount of money at the striking price. In addition, such applicants may specify the maximum price at which they are prepared to apply for shares.

If any application is not accepted, the amount paid on application will be returned in full and, if any application is accepted for fewer shares than applied for or is made at a price higher than the striking price and accepted, the balance of the amount paid on application will be returned by cheque through the post, in all cases without interest.

Acceptance of applications will be conditional on the Council of The Stock Exchange admitting the whole of the issued ordinary share capital of the Company to the Official List not later than 8th July, 1983. Monies collected in respect of applications will be returned if such condition is not satisfied by that date; in the meantime, all monies will be retained by Williams & Glyn's Bank plc in a separate account. It is expected that dealings will commence not later than 14th July, 1983.

Renounceable letters of acceptance will be sent to successful applicants by not later than 13th July, 1983 and will be renounceable up to 26th August, 1983. The shares now being offered for sale will be registered free of stamp duty and registration fees in the names of the purchasers or persons in whose favour letters of acceptance have been renounced, provided that, in the case of renunciation, letters of acceptance duly completed in accordance with the instructions contained therein are lodged for registration on or before 26th August, 1983. Share certificates will be despatched by first class post on 23rd September, 1983.

All cheques and documents sent by post will be sent at the risk of the persons entitled thereto.

No person receiving a copy of this Offer for Sale and/or an application form in any territory other than the United Kingdom may treat the same as constituting an invitation to him, nor should he in any event use such application form, unless in the relevant territory such an invitation could lawfully be made to him or such form could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. It is the responsibility of any person outside the United Kingdom wishing to make an application hereunder to satisfy himself as to full observance of the laws of the relevant territory in connection therewith, including obtaining any governmental or other consents which may be required or observing any other formalities needing to be observed in such territory.

Copies of this Offer for Sale are available from—

Henderson Administration Group plc,
26 Finsbury Square,
London, EC2A 1DA

Barings Brothers & Co. Limited,
8 Bishopsgate,
London, EC2N 4AE

from the following branches of Williams & Glyn's Bank plc—

New Issues Department,
P.O. Box 425,
67 Lombard Street,
London, EC3P 3DL

9 Pall Mall,
London, SW1Y 5LX
11/12 Bennetts Hill,
Birmingham, B2 5RS

36/38 Baldwin Street,
Bristol, BS1 1NR
1/4 High Street,
Cardiff, CF1 2PX

and from the following branches of The Royal Bank of Scotland plc—

P.O. Box 51,
36 St. Andrew Square,
Edinburgh, EH2 2YB

P.O. Box 121,
98 Buchanan Street,
Glasgow, G1 3BA

The Application List for the Ordinary Shares now offered for sale will open at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 7th July, 1983 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

Henderson Administration Group plc

(Registered in England under the Companies Act 1948 to 1981 No. 1721385)

Offer for Sale by Tender

by
Barings Brothers & Co., Limited
of 2,600,000 Ordinary Shares of 25p each
at a minimum tender price of 325p per share.

*Number of Ordinary Shares applied for	**Price per share at which application is made	***Amount of cheque/banker's draft enclosed
	p	£

UNLESS ALL THREE BOXES ABOVE ARE PROPERLY COMPLETED THIS APPLICATION MAY BE TREATED AS INVALID.

*Applications must be for a minimum of 100 shares. Applications for not more than 1,000 shares must be in multiples of 100 shares, for over 1,000 shares and not more than 5,000 shares in multiples of 500 shares, for over 5,000 shares and not more than 10,000 shares in multiples of 1,000 shares and for over 10,000 shares in multiples of 5,000 shares.

**The price per share at which application is made must be inserted here and must be 325p or a higher price which is a multiple of 5p.

***The number of shares applied for multiplied by the price per share at which application is made.

To: Barings Brothers & Co., Limited

Gentlemen,

I/We enclose a cheque/banker's draft payable to "Williams & Glyn's Bank plc" for the above-mentioned sum, being the amount payable on application for the stated number of Ordinary Shares of 25p each of Henderson Administration Group plc ("the Company") at the price per share at which this application is made. I/We irrevocably offer to purchase that number of shares and I/We irrevocably agree to accept the same, or any lesser number of shares in respect of which this application may be accepted upon the terms of the Offer for Sale dated 30th June, 1983 and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company. I/We hereby authorise you to send to me/us a fully paid renounceable letter of acceptance for the number of shares in respect of which this application is accepted, and/or a cheque for any monies returnable, by post at my/our risk to the first address given below. I/We hereby authorise you to procure my/our name(s) to be placed on the register of members of the Company as the holder(s) of the shares so purchased by me/us the right to which having not been effectively renounced.

In consideration of your agreeing to accept applications in respect of an aggregate number of 2,600,000 Ordinary Shares of 25p each of the Company on the terms and subject to the conditions of the said Offer for Sale, I/We agree that this application shall be irrevocable until 14th July, 1983 and that this paragraph shall constitute a collateral contract between me/us and you which shall become binding upon the despatch by mail or delivery of this application form duly completed to Williams & Glyn's Bank plc at the address shown below.

I/We understand that due completion and delivery of this application form, accompanied by a cheque/banker's draft, constitutes a representation that such cheque/banker's draft will be honoured on first presentation. I/We acknowledge that any letter of acceptance and (if appropriate) remittance for any monies returnable may be held pending clearance of any such cheque/banker's draft.

Signature _____ Date _____

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

Forname(s) in full _____

Surname and designation (Mr., Mrs., Miss or title) _____

Address (in full) _____

(Post Code) _____

PLEASE SIGN/STAMP/INITIALS HERE

ALL JOINT APPLICANTS MUST SIGN AND GIVE NAMES AND ADDRESSES BELOW. The signature on behalf of a corporation should be that of a duly authorised official who should state his position and capacity.

If this form is signed by an attorney, the power of attorney or a duly certified copy thereof must accompany this form.

No receipt will be issued for the payment on application, but an acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course through the post, at the risk of the applicant, by fully paid renounceable letter of acceptance and/or remittance for any application monies returnable.

2. Forname(s) in full _____

Surname and designation (Mr., Mrs., Miss or title) _____

Address (in full) _____

(Post Code) _____

3. Forname(s) in full _____

Surname and designation (Mr., Mrs., Miss or title) _____

Address (in full) _____

(Post Code) _____

4. Forname(s) in full _____

Surname and designation (Mr., Mrs., Miss or title) _____

Address (in full) _____

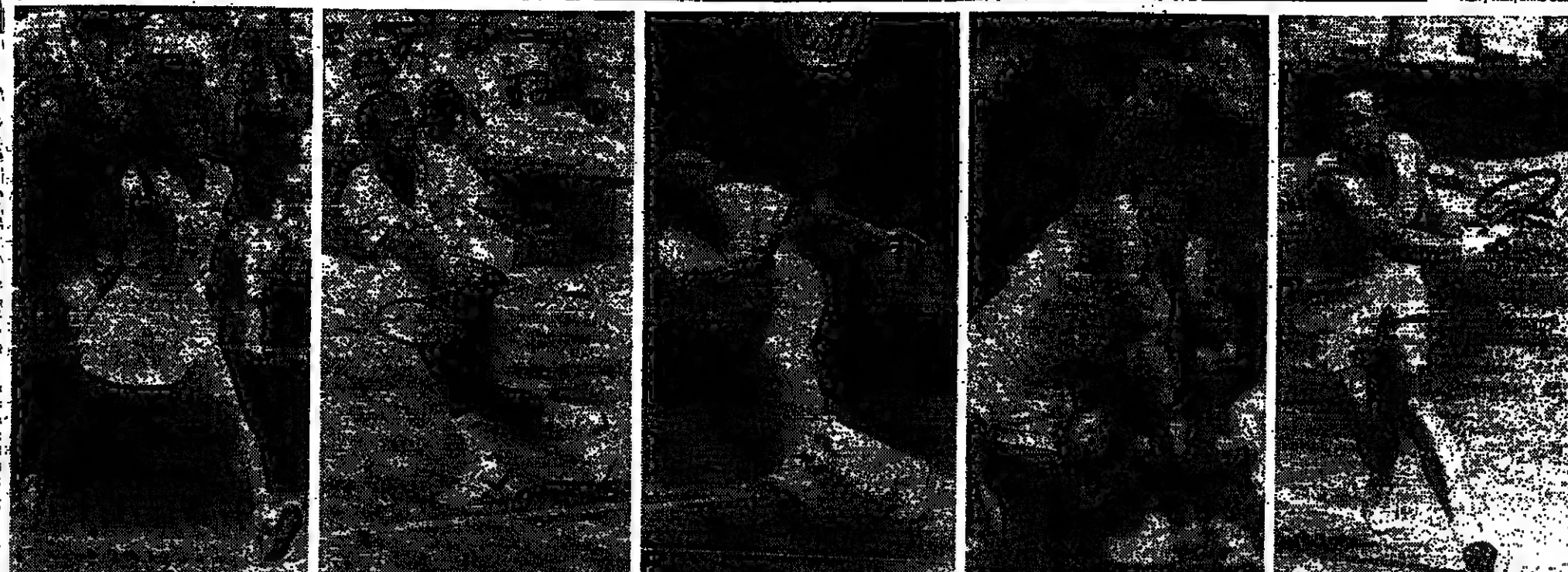
(Post Code) _____

INSTRUCTIONS

This form, duly completed, together with a cheque or banker's draft drawn in sterling on a branch in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques and banker's drafts to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses and which must bear the appropriate sorting code number in the top right hand corner, must be made payable to "Williams & Glyn's Bank plc" and must be crossed "Not Negotiable", accompanied by a cheque for any monies returnable, by post at my/our risk to the first address given below. I/We hereby authorise you to procure my/our name(s) to be placed on the register of members of the Company as the holder(s) of the shares so purchased by me/us the right to which having not been effectively renounced.

Applications by post are advised to use first class post and to allow at least two days for delivery.

Wimbledon: The last day of a fortnight worth savouring for years



Cliff-hanging: Miss Wade.

Heart-winning: Nduka Odizor.

Over-dressing: Trey Waltke.

Big-serving: Kevin Curren.

Never-aging: Miss King.

Fairy-tales with sudden, violent endings

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Martina Navratilova and John McEnroe, two left-handers born in Europe, won £71,550 and £79,914 respectively from the Wimbledon championships, which ended yesterday. The ease with which they did it was remarkable. Miss Navratilova did not lose a set in singles, conceding one game fewer than Chris Lloyd did two years ago, and she and Pamela Shriver lost only one set in doubles. McEnroe conceded only one set in singles and, with Peter Fleming, one in doubles.

This was McEnroe's fourth consecutive Wimbledon singles final and the second he has won. He beat Chris Lewis 6-2, 6-2 yesterday in an hour and 25 minutes. In terms of games there has been no more one-sided final since John Newcombe beat Wilhelm Bungert 6-3, 6-1, 6-1 in 1967. Lewis was the first unseeded player to reach the final since Bugert did so. All fairy tales have to end some time; the pity is that they tend to end abruptly. There is no mercy in Wimbledon finals.

Lewis worked hard on his preparation and had the kind of tournament he had probably not even dreamt could happen. He beat Steve Denton and Kevin Curren, seeded ninth and twelfth, had the luck to avoid Jimmy Connors (who was in the same half of the draw), and became the first New Zealander to reach the final since 1914. But eventually there was nothing his fitness, agility and fighting heart could do for him. McEnroe was in a different class. This was a mild and bitter day for Lewis, but it was a mild, his disappointment bitter. McEnroe was in one of his

sunnier moods. Having shaken hands with Lewis, he then shook hands with a British journalist - a Yorkshire sports editor in the umpire's chair. "I was glad I was able to win the way people want me to win," McEnroe said later. He thought Lewis might have played better if the Curren match had not taken so much out of the New Zealander. "And I knew he would be nervous. I remember my own first final, I kept all over him, and made him work for everything."

The crowd mostly maintained a sympathetic silence, which was punctuated by encouraging roars for Lewis's sporadic winners. The afternoon was brightly warm. For some reason, McEnroe seemed to cast the longer shadow. He conceded only nine points in his 12 service games, which left Lewis in a hopeless position. Lewis simply could not read McEnroe's services.

Nor, for that matter, could he read the rest of McEnroe's game. Consequently Lewis repeatedly had to lunge for the ball, a split second too late, which meant that even if he managed to return it he was out of position for the next shot. Lewis was always hurried.

By contrast, McEnroe's anticipations and reactions were so fast, his control of the racket head so assured, that he usually had plenty of time to put the ball where he wanted. This was particularly evident whenever Lewis challenged him to a duel in the forecourt. McEnroe had an uncanny knack of creating space. "And if I tried to do this was McEnroe's greater weight of

shot, a disparity perhaps more obvious when one or the other was playing a first volley. Bandana and wristlet included, Lewis played the match in what looked like four scattered bandages - like a casualty anticipating an accident. The accident happened. But he received £33,872 in damages (singles and doubles included) and, just as important, came out of the tournament with an awareness that he is a better player than he thought he was.

Fleming once said that the best doubles team in the world was "McEnroe and anybody." In the last 20 years or so there have been better singles players than McEnroe but no better doubles player - and probably none as good. Fleming's virtue should not be overlooked. At 6ft 5in he often looks ungainly but he is a smart and accomplished doubles player.

On Saturday they beat the Gullikson twins, Tim and Tom, to win the Wimbledon title for the third time in five years. The Gulliksons had reached the final at the expense of the second seeds, Curren and Denton.

Miss Navratilova won the women's singles championship for the fourth time in six years by beating Andrea Jaeger 6-0, 6-3 in 54 minutes. This was the most one-sided final since Billie Jean King beat Evonne Cawley 6-0, 6-1 in 1971. Miss Navratilova can sometimes be emotionally vulnerable on big occasions but on Saturday her skirt came unwrapped in the first game and she shared anyone - if she can only banish her hoodo at the United States championships in which (like Bjorn Borg) she has competed 10 times without success. She is just as good at doubles. With Pam Shriver she has now won at Wimbledon for three consecutive years, and they also hold the Australian championship.

For the first time since 1936 an Englishman has a piece of a Wimbledon championship. John Lloyd, runner-up for the Australian singles title at the end of 1977, won the French mixed doubles championship with Wendy Turnbull last year. They were also runners-up at Wimbledon. Yesterday they beat Mrs King and Denton 6-7, 7-6, 7-5 in the best of the tournament - as the mixed doubles often is.

"We were lucky today, because we had two gentlemen on there," Miss Turnbull said later. She has previously gone on record as saying that she had been looking for a partner who would take mixed doubles seriously - and liked playing with Lloyd anyway, because he had "nice

legs". These Australians are irresistible.

What a glorious Wimbledon this has been. The sun has shone for us, and there has been a revival of the conventions we used to take for granted. Even McEnroe caught the mood of the occasion. The boring matches, inevitable on grass, can be forgotten. But we shall remember Curran v Mayotte, "Unconscious" v "Lewy" (otherwise known as Curren and Lewis), Mrs King v Beth Herr, and Carling Bassett v Andrea Temesvari.

We shall remember Virginia Wade's cliffhanging exploits and Mrs King's astonishing achievement, less than five months short of her fortieth birthday, in reaching the semi-final round of the singles and the final of the mixed event. We shall remember Trey Waltke, with his cricket flannels supported by a tie. And we shall remember the *Boston Globe's* comment on Curren's joyous, but merciless match with Tim Mayotte: "The way these guys are behaving, they are going to spoil things for everybody. They're trying to give tennis a good name."

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McEnroe too good for the good of the final

After all the talk of illicit guarantees paid to prominent tennis players to turn up at tournaments, highlighted last week by BBC, perhaps Wimbledon will have to start paying Martina Navratilova and John McEnroe to stay away just to give the others a chance.

After Saturday's slaughter of Andrea Jaeger, the crushing yesterday of Jack-in-the-box Chris Lewis was less predictable and emphatic, and the slightly dazed New Zealander freely admitted that "my speed about the court was useless". The enduring memory of the 1983 men's singles will be one of Lewis tumbling around like a circus acrobat, stunningly successful against Kevin Curren, yet then without a hope faced with the clinical precision of his game by McEnroe.

"I just lost to a player in another class," Lewis said after

a match in which the applause was conspicuously louder, in support of one or other player, beaten games rather than during them. McEnroe was once again a model of restrained behaviour, both his game and manner without blemish as it had been against Ivan Lendl.

He said: "I'd like to do it (behave well) as much and as frequently as possible. I'll play better still if I can harness it completely," Hear, hear.

McEnroe is such a master on grass that it is difficult to see how he might beat him in the foreseeable future. Lewis ruefully reflects on the fact that he never knew where his opponent's service was coming next. "He hits wide to both sides, down the middle, and varies both the pace and the spin. He's not only very quick but he has extraordinarily good anticipation, so that you always feel rushed," Lewis said.

After the torrent of brilliant rallies and breathtaking winners by both men in Lewis's even-matched final with Curren, he agreed that yesterday he probably only hit a single shot against service which put McEnroe under severe pressure: when, leading 1-0 in the third set, he hit a fierce low, backhand return from which McEnroe's volley caught the net. So ran the incident that McEnroe stood there momentarily with eyebrows raised as if the opponent at the other end had suddenly been changed.

Yet flawless though McEnroe's performance may have been, it was all somehow rather flat. He did not have to respond to great shots - as Lew Hoad memorably did in defeating Ashley Cooper the next year's champion, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2 in 51 minutes in 1957. McEnroe merely had to consistently put

the ball past an opponent who kept arriving at the net like a man springing for the barrier at King's Cross only to see the tail of the train disappearing.

In an hour and 25 minutes the unfortunate Lewis missed about 50 shots. The result, and the contest, proved that in the long term no sport benefits from the upsurge of outsiders, who create temporary glory for themselves and a story which dies almost as quickly as it arose. This final simply joins those such as Laver-Mulligan and Newcombe-Bungert as a statistic, not a significant event. Tennis, just like any other game, thrives on the confrontation of the great players. McEnroe politely tried to point out that this is so, saying that he was playing well enough to have been optimistic about beating anyone; was glad to have beaten Lendl at least in the semis.

"You want to meet the best guy," he said.

Wimbledon, in fact, is fortunate to have enjoyed a succession of six excellent men's singles finals since 1977 and was overdue for an average match. That this was one was in no way the fault of the winner. Sitting watching in the stands was Manuel Santana, that wonderfully artistic champion of 1966. He must have admired a man with an almost equal ability to put the ball anywhere he wants with a sensitive touch yet who also has the power to match almost any of the big hitters.

Doyle top seed

Mart Doyle, an Irish-American trying for his first successful Wimbledon title, is top-seeded in the singles at Fitzwilliam Club, Dublin. Richard Lewis, of Britain, is seeded second. Kate Lahar and having McEnroe, of the US, are top women's seeds.

Making a good fist of gentlemanliness, McEnroe salutes his victory.

Cognac's Gauthier matures early

From John Wilcockson, Fontaine-au-Pire

Just how open is the Tour de France without Bernard Hinault was emphasized yesterday when Joop Zoetemelk's team won the second stage team trial to lift all 10 of their men into the top 10 places on overall time.

The new yellow jersey, taking over from the admirable Eric Vanderaerden, is Jean-Louis Gauthier, an unassuming French rider who has finished five Tours de France, with a best placing of only 50th. Gauthier, from the Cognac region but now living in Provence, is best known as a sprinter. He won the sixth stage of the 1980 Tour at Beauvais, and he was second to Frans Pijon of the Netherlands in the hectic first stage of this Tour.

The main surprise on a day of hot sunshine and little wind was the first defeat for T1 Raleigh in the six years that team trials have been included in modern Tours de France. At the final checkpoint, 25 kilometres from the finish, the Dutch team were leading Coop-Mercier by 22 seconds, with the Peugeot team of the Australian Phil Anderson in third place, and Vanderaerden's team fourth.

It was then, as the ceaselessly undulating route snaked between wheatfields and crowded villages, that the Raleigh effort fell apart.

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Educational, Careers and Re-training

ALL SOULS COLLEGE
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The College intends to make two elections in the course of the academic year 1983-4: one to a Senior Research Fellowship; and the other to a Research Fellowship (open to candidates below the age of 40 at the date of election). It is anticipated that the elections will be made on 25th February 1984 and the successful candidates would be expected to take up their Fellowships on 1st October 1984.

The Fellowships (which are open to men and women) will be tenable for a period of seven years. The College would normally expect to re-elect a Senior Research Fellow on evidence of satisfactory achievement. A Research Fellowship is eligible on the expiry of his Fellowship to apply for a Senior Research Fellowship on evidence of satisfactory achievement. The stipend payable is related to the age of the Fellow upon appointment.

The Fellowships will be open to those working in the following fields of study: Law, History, Philosophy, Politics, Economics, English, Classics and Mathematical Sciences. Further particulars, including the application form, salary and terms of appointment, may be obtained from the Warden's Secretary, All Souls College, Oxford OX1 4AL. Applications must reach the Warden not later than 15th October 1983 and should be marked "Research Fellowship". Applicants must ensure that references from not more than three referees also reach the Warden by 15th October 1983.

ROEDEAN SCHOOL
HEADSHIP

Applications are invited for the Post of Head of Roedean School, Brighton. The present Head retires on the 30th April 1984 and the successful applicant would be expected to take up the appointment in either the Summer or Michaelmas Term 1984.

The School consists of some 430 girls, all boarders, and the salary and other benefits will take account of the responsibilities attaching to this important post.

Details may be obtained from Mr. John Craig, The Clerk to the Governors of Roedean School, 9 Lincoln's Inn Fields London WC2A 3DW. Applications for the appointment should arrive with The Clerk not later than 1st September, 1983.

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Public Appointments

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NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES
ASSISTANT KEEPER (FINE ART)
DEPARTMENT OF ART

Applications are invited for a post of Assistant Keeper (Curatorial Grade C) in the Department of Art. A degree in the History of Art and previous experience in the administration of an important Fine Art Collection are required. A knowledge of French, Italian and German would be advantageous, together with the possession of a current driving licence.

Contributory Pension rights.
Salary scale: £11,740 to £17,855 (Curatorial Grade C). Further particulars of the post may be obtained from the Secretary, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NP, to whom applications should be submitted not later than Friday, 2 September 1983.

DAUNTSEY SCHOOL
FOUNDATION

Applications are invited for the post of

HEAD OF DAUNTSEY SCHOOL

which falls vacant in September 1984

Dauntsey School is an independent boarding and day school for boys and girls with a link to the West London comprehensive school.

Further details and forms of application may be obtained from the Clerk to the governing body of Dauntsey School, 33, St. John's Street, Daventry, Wiltshire, NN10 1BW.

Completed forms should be returned by 15th September, 1983 and it is hoped to make an appointment in November, 1983.

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HORIZONS
The Times Guide to careers training

Some are more equal than others

Did you know that if you take A levels in computer studies, accounting and technical drawing you cannot become a chartered surveyor?

Fifth year pupils choosing A levels and unaware of the implications of certain combinations tend to assume that all subjects carry equal weight.

Unfortunately, this is not so. There are over 40 different A level subjects and professional bodies and universities have very different views on their acceptability. Subjects can be put into groups: the traditional academic ones which are universally well regarded, the "practical" which may be fairly refused or allowed only in particular combinations, and the newer ones which several bodies still regard with suspicion.

Traditional academic subjects are known and understood by everyone. Others like music and arts which, in fact, contain a considerable amount of written work are often classed as "practical". Many schools now offer A levels in new subjects such as accounting, theatre studies, psychology and computing, and in some cases only one of these is permitted in a two-A level entry requirement. The picture regarding the last group is slowly changing, as more students offer them and their content therefore becomes more widely known.

The strictest professional bodies are the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and the Royal Town Planning Institute, neither of which will accept woodwork, needlework or home economics. The R.I.C.S. does, however, accept music if offered with an approved subject. The R.T.P.I. does not. Computer studies and environmental studies, which are regarded by the R.I.C.S. in the same light as music are accepted by the R.T.P.I.

To confuse the picture even more, the Chartered Institute and the R.T.P.I. approve religious education, while the R.I.C.S. requires that, too, to be accompanied by one of its recognized subjects. The Royal Institute of British Architects states that "two A levels should be drawn

Beryl Dixon with a cautionary tale for pupils planning to take their A levels

from the academic field of study", and the Institute of Housing "would prefer academic subjects". A spokeswoman for the Institute of Chartered Accountants states that it does not give guidance to its members, but would expect firms to look for academic subjects.

The situation is even more complex when it comes to university entrance. In order to obtain a place a candidate must first satisfy a general entrance requirement, the most usual way being to offer a minimum of five G.C.E. passes, including two at A level. Then comes a departmental requirement, which varies according to the course chosen. Every university has its own list of subjects approved for general entry, and departments have their preferences for course entry. Computer studies now become thoroughly respectable for general entry, but the acceptability of accounting fluctuates and communication studies is not approved by any Scottish university.

Law, too, is a tricky subject with the universities. It is not approved for general entrance purposes by any in Scotland and although it is accepted for this purpose by those in England and Wales, it can be an unwise choice for someone proposing to read the subject at degree level. Admissions' tutors are sharply divided. The majority state no preference for any A level (provided that they are not a demerit), but whereas one or two feel that the study of A level law gives a good prediction of degree level performance, at least eight would quite firmly discourage it, preferring that candidates should not specialize too early.

To make matters worse, there are eight different G.C.E. examining boards awarding A levels and a

subject may be approved if offered by one board rather than another. The Civil Service states that not all syllabuses in some economics and design are acceptable, and the universities of Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield, the constituent members of the Joint Matriculation Board, accept home economics only if offered in that board's examination, and law if awarded by the Joint Matriculation, Oxford Local, Welsh and Associated Examinations boards.

It is not all plain sailing, even when it comes to choosing three traditionally respectable A levels. Correct combination of these is just as important for higher education courses and ultimately for careers. Entry to higher diplomas in agriculture, for example, depends on one A level being chosen from a list of around twelve subjects, most of them "traditional". Students with their sights set on medical school often plump for biology, physics and chemistry, but in fact 75 per cent of schools are equally happy with mathematics, physics and chemistry.

Biology often appeals to fifth formers who do not like other sciences and, if their schools permit, they choose to combine it at A level with two arts or social sciences. This is acceptable for entry to careers studies only and a specific subject requirement, and is very useful for some of the professions related to medicine. But for someone wishing to make a career in scientific research it can spell disaster. In such a case, biology should be taken with chemistry and maths or physics.

It would be a shame if sixth formers studied only traditional subjects as that would hinder the growing recognition of the others, but they would do well to consult the appropriate authority in advance and then play safe by combining a "suspect" subject with two approved ones, not neglecting, however, to check the suitability of any combination of subjects.

Skills for all occasions

There are a number of skills which we should all try to master because they will be valuable in almost any career.

Good communication skills are vital. Although we all talk and write from an early age, few of us can express ourselves clearly and succinctly. We must be able to question people clearly and in a logical sequence if we are to get the information, guidance and instructions we need. We must be able to give instructions and pass on information without ambiguity. Because most of us will be dealing with people with a wide variety of intellectual abilities we must ensure that our vocabulary and grammatical structure is appropriate.

Our written communications will range from brief personal notes, through business letters (including job applications) to report writing. Each has its own style and needs to be

laid out on the page in an appropriate manner. The ability to present a conversation and to minute a meeting is also valuable. In industry and commerce in particular, brevity is essential.

Few people have a good telephone technique. The telephone does not accurately transmit all the frequency used in human speech, and our diction needs to be much clearer than usual.

Basic typing skills are helpful, accuracy generally being far more important than speed. Two-finger typing is often adequate, familiarity with the typewriter keyboard is also valuable in using computers and word-processors. Computers, the micro-computer in particular is entering almost every sphere of working life, as well as many homes. The ability to use computers will soon be considered as basic a skill as using

a pocket calculator. Fortunately, it is a skill which we can increasingly expect to develop at school.

All employees value numeracy. Basic arithmetic skills are most important: the emphasis being on accuracy and speed in basic addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and percentages both with and without a calculator. The ability to interpret statistics is also valuable.

Finally, in almost every occupation, except manual work, we have to handle a lot of information. This involves a lot of reading, to develop a high reading speed without sacrificing comprehension, enables us to make better use of our time. A course of speed reading will commonly lead to a reading speed of 500 words a minute, about double the average.

Philip Schofield

THE ANIMAL VIRUS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR

Applications are invited for the post of Director of the Animal Virus Research Institute, Pirbright, Surrey, which will become vacant on the retirement of the present Director, Dr. R. F. M. Smith, on 31st October 1983. The Institute is a research unit of the Agricultural Research Council, has its own Governing Body and is engaged in research on virus diseases of animals. The AVRI undertakes fundamental and applied research on virus diseases of domestic animals, the objectives of which are to increase knowledge of the viruses themselves and their relation to the hosts which they infect and

